JPRS 79287

23 October 1981

China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 169

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 79287

23 October 1981

CHINA REPORT

AGRICULTURE

No. 169

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

National

Further Increase in Wheat, Early Rice Output Reported
(GUANGMING RIBAO, 2 Oct 81) 1

'JINGJI GUANLI' on Investigation in Henan Communes
(Ma Renping; JINGJI GUANLI, 15 Aug 81) 2

Briefs

Loess Highlands Afforestation 14

Anhui

Briefs

Prefecture Procurement 15

Fujian

Measures Adopted To Develop Sugar Cane Production
(FUJIAN RIBAO, 25 Aug 81) 16

Need for Improvement of Sugar Cane Production Emphasized
(He Xilan, Chen Xicong; FUJIAN RIBAO, 20 Aug 81) 18

Datian County Sows Grains To Compensate for Rice Loss
(FUJIAN RIBAO, 29 Jul 81) 23

Guangdong

Intensification of Efforts on Late Rice Crop in Huiyang Described
(Xie Fufang, Yin Hengde; NANFANG RIBAO, 9 Sep 81) 24

Hubei

Xiangyang, Jingzhou Prefectures Battle Drought
(HUBEI RIBAO, 18, 21 Aug 81) 26

Xiangyang Prefecture, by Jin Sheng
Nanzhang County, Xiangyang
Jingshan County, Jingzhou

All Time Record Potato Crop in Enshi Prefecture Reported
(Tian Yude, Huang Fasen; HUBEI RIBAO, 23 Aug 81) 30

Early Rice Output in Three Counties Reported
(Peng Binwu, et al.; HUBEI RIBAO, 28 Aug 81) 32

Electric Power Provided Throughout Xianning Prefecture
(Liu Jimin, Li Rongkui; HUBEI RIBAO, 17 Aug 81) 34

Jiangsu

Briefs
County Diversified Economy 36

Shandong

Bumper Cotton Harvest Shows Correctness of Party Line
(Wang Dianchen; DAZHONG RIBAO, 27 Aug 81) 37

Briefs
Prefecture Tobacco 40

Shanghai

Ways To Reduce Cold Damage to Late Rice Crop Charted
(Ding Changling, et al.; SHANGHAI NONGYE KEJI, 5 Aug 81) ... 41

Shanghai Meeting Calls for Strengthening Agriculture
(JIEFANG RIBAO, 27 Aug 81) 47

Shanxi

Development, Resources in Fishery Production Noted
(SHANXI RIBAO, 6 Aug 81) 49

Increased Yield
Untapped Resources

Brigade's Success in Handling Private Plots Described
(SHANXI RIBAO, 13 Aug 81) 51

High Income, by Li Pingshe, Li Suojiang
Promotion of Private Plots

Ways of Increasing Dryland Yields Discussed
(Zhang Jingyuan, et al.; SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE, Aug 81) .. 54

Characteristics of Two Types of Multi-Ear Corn Explained
(Zhan Qin, Zhao Yulian; SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE, 7 Jul 81) . 59

Scientific Research Produces New Water Conservancy Methods
(Lu Maochun; SHANXI RIBAO, 12 Aug 81) 61

Taiyuan Successfully Develops Sprinkler Irrigation System
(Liu Mengyan; SHANXI RIBAO, 12 Aug 81) 62

Taiyuan Area Has Bumper Harvest of Wheat
(Sha Zequan; SHANXI RIBAO, 12 Aug 81) 63

Scientific Cultivation of Wheat Provides Increased Yields
(Du Taishan; SHANXI RIBAO, 14 Aug 81) 64

Zhejiang

Notice Issued on Developing Diversification in Rural Areas
(ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 8 Aug 81) 65

All-Time Record Rice Yields Reported for Shaoxing City
(Pan Jialin; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 24 Aug 81)................. 75

Briefs

Early Rice Procurement 77
Prefecture Rice Production 77

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

FURTHER INCREASE IN WHEAT, EARLY RICE OUTPUT REPORTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Although this year many areas in China have suffered from natural disasters, agricultural production for the country as a whole is still expected to achieve an all-round bumper harvest. It is predicted that grain production will approach that of the historical high year of 1979. Each economic crop will [also] have an all-round increase in output.

This year our country's wheat and early rice crops had a bumper harvest; these two crops' total increase in output was 10 billion jin and this is already in hand. At present, the autumn grain crop which accounts for two-thirds of the annual total grain output is coming along fine; a bumper harvest is expected. Harvesting has already begun on the autumn crops in the north. Except for a few places where damage was severe, many areas are reaping a bumper harvest. Intermediate rice, single crop late rice, corn and potatoes in the south, except for a few areas, are generally growing better than last year. Because the intermediate rice area was expanded by three million mu, the total output is expected to increase. The trend for late rice in the south is also toward an increase in output.

The production situation is better for cotton in our country this year. The cotton area is more than 75 million mu which is the highert in nearly 20 years for our country. Shandong which had an especially big bumper harvest has also expanded its cotton area this year. At present its cotton is growing well and it looks like a bumper harvest. Jiangsu Province, a major cotton producing area, has more than nine million mu of cotton this year and is expected to have a comparatively large increase in output. The cotton areas of Anhui, Hunan, Jiangxi and Xinjiang are also doing well.

The total output of autumn oil-bearing crops such as peanuts, sesame, linseed [huma] and sunflowers is predicted to reach last year's levels. Because the total output of this year's summer-harvested rapeseed increased more than 20 million dan over last year, a marked increase in the output for oil can be seen. This year enthusiasm for production was very high in the major sugar producing areas in both the north and the south. The planting area for sugarcane and sugarbeets increased more than one million mu over last year so that many areas will have an increase in production. From both the growing conditions and procurement, it can be seen that there will be a comparatively large increase in the total output of tobacco for this year.

CSO: 4007/32

'JINGJI GUANLI' ON INVESTIGATION IN HENAN COMMUNES

HK051410 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 81 pp 3-8

[Article by Ma Renping [7456 0117 1627] of the Kaifeng District Committee of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee: "New Questions That Have Emerged Since the Implementation of the Production Responsibility Systems in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] Since 1978, the production responsibility systems have been implemented in the rural areas of the Kaifeng District, Henan Province. They have corrected the "leftist" mistakes that lasted for many years. They have greatly aroused the initiative of the peasants and rapidly rehabilitated and developed agricultural production. They have lead to the overfulfillment of production plans and purchase quotas of grain, cotton and oil. In general, the income of the collective and the commune members has increased. The mental attitudes of the people and their relationships have taken on a new look. In order to learn about the new situation and new problems that have emerged in the rural areas since the implementation of the production responsibility systems, not long ago we carried out a systematic investigation for 2 months in Hugang Commune of Ji County, Guyang Commune of Lankao County and Zhusha Commune of Tongxu County, where production has gone up by large margins. Now I will summarize the general characteristics of several problems that we have found in the following:

I. The Problem of Surplus Labor Force

Due to the popular implementation of the production responsibility systems the iniative of the broad masses has been aroused. Hence, giving rise to the problem of surplus labor force. Detailed investigation in the three communes of Hugang, Guyang and Zhusha showed that surplus labor force amounted to 42.3 percent on the average. According to this percentage, there is a surplus labor force of 60,000 people in Kaifeng District, where the labor force totals 2.03 million people.

What are the causes of the surplus labor force? First, the number of people working has increased. In general, there was an increase of 50 percent in the production teams we visited. In some production teams, the increase was double the original number. Take Leizhai's No 8 production team of Guyang Commune as an example. Before the implementation of the production responsibility system, men over 60 and women over 50 stopped taking part in physical labor, and 17 to 18-year-old youths had not had their basic workpoints settled. There were 80 able-bodied persons in the whole production team, but the number of persons who took part in physical work was ordinarily only 50. Now that the "system of the five fixes and going all out" is being carried out, not only do retired persons but part-time laborers persons also participate in physical work. Now the number of persons who take part in physical work is over 90. Second, work efficiency has been raised. The masses said: "With rewards and penalities in mind, we go all out." Take Shuishi's No 6 production team as an example. In the past, 3 persons were needed to pull a cart to deliver manure to the fields. A cart was loaded with 3 baskets of manure, and they had to make 5 trips to deliver a cubic meter of manure Now only 1 person is required to pull a cart, and he has to only make 3 trips to deliver a cubic meter of manure. Efficiency has been increased by 4 times. Before 1978, it took 40 days for Zhonglugang's No 3 production team of the Zhusha Commune to reap and thresh 400 mu of wheat. Last year it only took half a month. Efficiency was increased by 1.6 times. In the past, there was always a surplus labor force, but people failed to pay attention to it, because it was concealed by the egalitarianism of "mixing together" and by the organizational form of "everybody joining in" in physical labor. Now this problem has become prominent.

In view of the development of the labor force in the rural areas, it can be predicted that in the years to come, the number of able-bodied persons will continue to increase due to population growth. In addition, following the steady development of agricultural mechanization, we will require a smaller labor force. If we do not tackle the employment problem now, then the surplus labor force problem will become more accute.

According to our investigation in the communes and production teams we visited, there are two alternatives for the labor force in the rural areas: first is to carry out intensive farming, that is to carry out meticulous farming, raise unit yields and go all out production; second is to tap new sources, that is to develop a diversified economy, develop in an all-round way and go to the breadth of production.

In extensive farming, our cultivation is still haphazard. In order to raise the unit yields of grain and industrial crops we must build up the irrigation system, level the land, collect and make domestic fertilizer, improve the soil, carry out farmland capital construction in a planned way and enlarge the high and stable-yield farmland on which harvests can be guaranteed even during droughts and floods. In addition, we must carry out meticulous and scientific farming, such as developing good seed strains, raising cotton seedlings in earthen pots, intensifying plant protection, reforming the farming system and adopting intercropping and interplanting. All this can absorb some of the labor force. Generally speaking, it can take up to 20 percent of the surplus labor force. Many cadres at grassroot levels in the rural areas and communes members have the opinion that if we continue the "responsibility system of linking remuneration to output" for 5 years of longer, the masses will work confidently in applying fertilizer to raise soil fertility. This will be quite beneficial to intensive farming and to the development of production.

How should we tap the resources? The experience gained by some economically advanced production teams is as follows: we should unify the plans for developing agriculture in an all-round way (including building market towns in rural areas) with the plans for improving the standard of living of the peasants. We should also fully understand the relationships between industry, commerce, science and technology, culture and education, communications and transportation and the development of agriculture. We should tap the resources, and under the prerequisite of doing a good job in agriculture, promote the rural areas development of forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, industry, commerce, construction, cultural, educational and health undertakings and social services and do whatever is possible, by utilizing the surplus labor force and various resources in the localities and by using every opportunity which comes along.

The three communes we investigated are situated in East Henan Plain, which is wide and can provide excellent conditions for a good deal of the labor force to develop farming and aquatic breeding. For instance, the Jianbaichanggang production brigade of Hugang Commune makes use of the 18 ponds (the area of water is over 100 mu) in and around the village for breeding fish, planting lotus roots and water chestnuts. Last year, 19,500 mandays were spent on lotus root planting, 13.7 percent of the total mandays the production brigade spent on all its farmwork. The income devided from this effort was over 99,000 yuan, about 55.7 percent of the total collective income of the whole production brigade. On the average, everyone received 78 yuan. These ponds represent only 6.7 percent of the total cultivated area of the whole production brigade. The Jiange production brigade of Zhusha Commune was a typical example in raising livestock. The number of large domestic animals was 125. On the average, each household had 1.2 animals. The number of live pigs was 430. On the average, each household had 4 pigs. The raising of livestock in this production brigade has provided work for 31 percent of the labor force.

The three communes we investigated are suitable for interplanting tung trees in their fields. This has provided conditions for the surplus labor force to undertake lumber processing. There are 1,400 mu of cultivated land in the Kongchang production birgade of Guyang Commune. It began to interplant tung trees in 1959. Now there are 6,000 tung trees in its fields and it has a lumber storage capacity of 1,200 cubic meters. The production brigade has set up 11 lumber processing factories. It uses 90 able-bodied persons in this endeavor, which account for 25.7 percent of the labor force of the entire production brigade.

An important road for tapping the resources for production, enlivening the economy in the rural areas and making arrangements for the surplus labor force is to develop commune and brigade-run enterprises and enterprises jointly run by commune members that utilized concentrated labor while relying on its own resources. Guyang Commune has set up 52 various enterprises, made arrangements for 1,234 able-bodied persons in the rural areas, which account for 7.4 percent of the total labor force in the entire commune. In the Songying production birgade of the same commune, 330 households of commune members have set up 20 brick-making kilns and 1 construction team. In the busy season, they are engaged in agricultural work. In the slack season, they carry out industrial work. These 2 items take up 61,000 mandays a year, which account for 16.4 percent of the total mandays of the production birgade. The Tungzhai production brigade of Zhusha Commune has assigned 36.1 percent of its labor force to take charge of the brick-making kilns and to refine oil, make flour, extract oil, gin cotton, purify salt and make beancurd and to carry out food processing.

Another important method for "digesting" the surplus labor force is to organize and encourage commune members to carry out proper family sideline production. There are 203 households in Qinzhai production brigade of Guyang Commune, 118 households are engaged in family knitwork. this takes 46,600 mandays a year, which account for 41 percent of the total mandays.

II. The Peasants' New Combined Economic Ventures

Since the implementation of the production responsibility system, an encouraging tendency has emerged, under which some peasants have begun to carry out combined economic ventures on a small scale for enlarging reproduction. They have combined to undertake nonstaple food processing business, mechanized farming, transportation business, brick-making, tile-making and construction business, handicraft, commerce, catering business and service business. Based on figures compiled from these three communes of Hugang, Guyang and Zhusha, the number of newly formed combined economic ventures total 332, and the number of households that take part in the combined undertaking amount to 1,770, 6.9 percent of the total number of households. There are 21 categories of combined undertakings: edible oil processing plants, 30, participating households, 132; mills, 52, participating households, 141; rice mill, 1, participating households, 4; flour mill, 1, participating households, 25; cotton ginning mills, 19, participating households, 62; cotton fluffing mills, 23, participating households, 72; feed grinding plants, 9, participating households, 24; hand tractor repair shops, 3, participating households, 15; earthen brick-making plants, 44, participating households, 138; brick-making kilns, 63, participating households, 507; construction teams, 23, participating households, 323; paper mills, 2, participating households, 19; hothouses, 8, participating households, 60; wooden furniture-makings plants, 20, participating households, 159; blacksmith's shops, 3, participating households, 8; knitwork centers, 4, participating households, 14; distributint shops, 19, participating households, 40; restaurants, 3, participating households, 11; food processing plants, 3, participating households, 11; sewing shop, 1, participating households, 4; and repair shop, 1, participating households. It was found that 206 economic combined undertaking were set up in places where the system of fixing output quotas for each household and of large-scale assignment of responsibilities for each household was being carried out, which account for 62 percent; 126 economic combined undertakings were set up in places where the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output was being carried out, which account for 38 percent.

There are two major organizational forms of combined undertakings. One is the combining of 3, 5 or 10-odd households of commune members. This form generally consists of small workshops, cotton fluffing and ginning undertakings and feed grinding undertakings which required small investments. It also consists of handicraft industry, processing undertakings, commerce and service business, which are carried out on a small scale. This form is widely used and accounts for 83.5 percent of the total number of combined ventures. The other is the combining of production brigades and several peasant households or production teams and several peasant households. This form mainly consists of paper manufacturing and wooden furniture-making, which require comparatively large investments. It also consists of brick-making kilns, which utilize collective land. At present, this form is not yet popular and only accounts for 16.5 percent of the total number of combined ventures.

The total fund of the combined ventures is 204,000. The various ways investment funds are devided as follows: one is that every combined undertaking has an equal share. The other is that every combined undertaking "invests what it has," that is, it invests property (including houses, equipment and land) if it has any, invests funds if it has some or contributes techniques if it possesses any. Of these two methods, the former is widely used in the combined ventures among commune members.

The latter is not so popular. It is mainly used in the combined ventures of the collective and the commune members, such as in brick-making kilns, in extracting oil, in milling wheat into flour and in breeding chickens.

These new combined economic ventures have been brought about by the implementation of the responsibility system. Concretely speaking, there are four conditions: 1) there has been a big increase in agricultural production, and the masses have surplus grain and money; 2) there is a surplus labor force and it is seeking new sources of production; 3) there is a need in the livelihood and production of the masses; and 4) the production team does not organize such production, especially in places where the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household and of large-scale assignment of responsibilities to each household is carried out, the items undertaken represent areas which are not suitable to be taken over by the collective, nor are they areas which up to now have been able to meet the needs of the masses. Individual commune members are too weak to undertake such production. Under such circumstances, new combined organizations have sprung up spontaneously like mushrooms.

The characteristics of the new combined economic ventures are as follows: First, they have not come out of political need, nor have they come as the result of administrative orders. The peasants have conscientiously combined themselves on a voluntary basis and under the principle of mutual benefits. This is the need of the development of production. Second, such combining is generally the combining of specialities, in which skillful craftmen are concentrated. This is beneficial to the gradual formation of the division of specialized labor and specialized production. Third, these combined ventures collect funds on their own, sell what they produce and are solely responsible for their own profits or losses. They elect their own responsible persons, work out rules and regulations, believe each other, work with one heart and are full of vitality. Fourth, these combined ventures are not formed on a large scale. Those who participate can work at the top or at the grassroots. In the busy season, they are engaged in agricultural work. In the slack season, they take part in industrial work. They have great flexibility. They observe carefully the demands of the market and can easily adapt to changes in the market. In addition, they have a "cheap" labor force, which has a natural competitive capability. Fifth, these combined ventures are closely connected with the interests of the participants, therefore, they take an active part in and care for their work. They carry out meticulous calculation and increase production and economize. They have achieved very good economic results. Last year, 18 households of commune members in Fulizhuang production brigade of Hugang Commune ran a brick-making kiln. After 7 months' work, they made a profit of 4,000 yuan. Each household received 220 yuan on the average. There is another example. Last November, 33 households of commune members separately ran 3 edible oil processing plants, 3 miles and 1 cotton fluffing plant. Up to March this year, they made a profit of 5,050 yuan. Each household received 133 yuan on the average. According to the above characteristics, we are of the opinion that such combined economic ventures are not a simple duplication of collectivization that took place during cooperative movement or communization and that it is a new thing which is full of vitality. It has proved that since the implementation of the system of linking remuneration to output, of assigning production responsibilities to each household and of large-scale assignment of production tasks to each household, the peasants have not become less interested in taking the socialist road, on the contrary, they have beocme more interested. It has shown that these places will gradually take the road of enlarging the types of combination through small-scale cooperation which will be carried out on a voluntary basis and under the principle of mutual benefits. This is the general trend.

Practice in the past several months has proved that although there is some blindness in the new combined economic ventures formed by the peasants, its social effects are very good. It has made up for the shortcomings of the enterprises run by the state, communes and brigades. And it has made things convenient for the people. In the past, the peasants had to go to the market town and wait in a long queue to have their wheat milled into flour, oil extracted, cotton ginned and fluffed. Now those who have formed combined undertakings do not have to take the trouble of going out of the village to get all of this done. In the past, when building a 3-room house, the house owner had to spend more than 300 yuan on the laborers who had come to help build the house at his request by providing them with medals, drinks and cigarettes. The houseowner had spent a lot of money, but the laborers did not receive it. Neither of them liked it. Now the commune members jointly run construction teams, which are responsible for building houses. The cost for building a 3-room house is only 150 yuan. The houseowner does not have to be responsible for the laborers' meals and cigarettes, and it only takes 2 days to build a house. The masses are quite pleased with having such a combined undertaking.

But there are a lot of problems in the understanding, attitudes and policies of cadres at various levels towards these combined undertakings. The outstanding ones are as follows: most of the leading comrades are not sensitive towards this effort. They do not understand, investigate, study or know about the combined ventures of the peasants in their localities. There was a leading comrade of a commune who said that there was no combined undertaking in his locality. After investigation, we found that there were more than 170 combined ventures in his locality and that 900 households took part in these undertakings. What is even worse is that some brigades' cadres do not know how many combined ventures there are in the localities under their leadership. Although some leading comrades know about the situation, they are not clear about the nature of the combined ventures. They are neither opposed to nor in support of these endeavors. Some individual cadres are deeply affected by "leftist" ideas, they think that such undertakings are illegal and must not be approved. This attitude is the worse because the distribution, pricing, supply of raw materials and the marketing of products of the combined ventures are not looked after by the cadres.

In order to correctly lead the commune members in running well the combined ventures, we think that we must first be clear about the nature of the organization of combined ventures. Lenin pointed out: "From capitalism mankind can transit only directly into socialism, that is into the public ownership of the means of production and into the principle of to each according to his work." That is to say, there are mainly two signs under the socialist system, which are most fundamental: one is public ownership, the other is to each according to his work. The new combined economic ventures basically meet these to two conditions. First, let us have a look at the ownership. The machinery, tools and plants of the combined ventures are owned by several households of commune members or by several commune members and the collective (the production brigade or the production team). Second, let us look at the allocation. There are mainly three kinds of allocation: the first kind is based on the number of shares being held, that is the daily operating costs are based on the number of mandays, while the investment is divided according to the number of households. Hence, the divvying of bonuses on the basis of the number of shares being held or according to the number of households. The second kind is the combining of the principle of to each according to his work and the principle of divvying bonuses according to the money paid for the shares. Take the Songying production brigade of Guyang Commune as an example. The commune members adopted the method of allocating by two installments in running brick-making jointly. The first installment is the payment for the work done in the process of making earthen bricks, loading kilns with bricks, baking bricks in kilns, drawing fire out of the kilns and dismantling kilns to get bricks out. Payment is based on the number of bricks completed and the laborers receive pay according to how much work they have done. The second installment is the allocation of last net profits according to the number of shares being held. The third kind is allocation based on the principle of to each according to his work. This method is also divided into two kinds: the first one is linking remuneration to the length of the time to complete the work and bonuses are decided according to the number of days to complete the work. The other one is linking remuneration to the number of bricks completed and payment is issued according to the products finished by each person. Therefore, we think that the new combined economic ventures are a small collective economy in the big collective economy of the production team and is of the socialist nature. We should accept their legal status, encourage and support them and intensify the leadership over them. They may be administered by the commune, the production brigade and the production team. Organizationally, they may be managed by the departments of commune- and brigade-run enterprises. Their orientation and distribution may be affected by economic means such as pricing, taxation, credit, providing funds, supplying raw materials and marketing the products.

At present, most of the combined ventures have no connections with the communes or the production brigades. It is necessary to gradually solve this problem. In this respect, some production teams have adopted the following methods: these new combined ventures are placed under the unified leadership and management of the production brigade or the production team. For instance, the commune members of Leizhai production brigade of Guyang Commune jointly run brick-making kilns. The production team provides the land, water and the peels for the kilns in the brigade. The production team gets 10 yuan for every 10,000 bricks produced. Xiguan and Kongyan production brigades let the combined ventures use the brigades' communications channels. These two brigades also issue letters of introduction to promote the work of combined ventures which pay a management fee to the brigades. In Zhongligang production brigade of Zhusha Commune, there is a cadre who is responsible for arranging work for the construction teams jointly run by the commune members. He also collects construction costs on behalf of the construction teams. The production brigade charges a 5 percent management fee. Zhaizhai's 5th production team of Hugang Commune has provided a loan to the edible oil processing plant jointly run by eight households to help solve its problems. Every day each household pays 10 fen to the production team for common accumulation. We think this method is acceptable.

III. The Problem of the "Five Difficulties" in Supply and Marketing Service in Rural Areas and the Problem of Building Market Towns

Following the favorable turn in the economic situation in the rural areas and the increase in the income of commune members, the peasants have placed higher and higher demands on production and livelihood. From the investigation in the three communes of Hugang, Guyang and Zhusha, we have learned that the contradictions between supply and demand in the means of production, consumption, repair services, cultural and recreation activities are becoming more and more prominent. Along these contradictions, the "five difficulties" are strongly felt by the broad masses of peasants.

1. Difficulties in selling products. Due to the agricultural harvest, the products which will be sold by the peasants have doubled. The investigation in the three communes mentioned above showed that in 1978 the communes purchased from the peasants 3.387 million jin of grain and 289,000 jin of edible oil. In 1980, they purchased from the peasants 10.155 million jin of grain--an increase of 160 percent--and 535,000 jin of edible oil--an increase of 85 percent. But it did not meet the demands of the masses. Take Hugang commune as an example. Because there are not enough granaries, the purchase of grain at negotiated prices has been stopped since January this year. So the average bargained price of grain on the market in March was lower than the state's purchased price, with the exception of the price of wheat. The problems in purchasing, storing and transporting cotton in this commune are also very prominent. In 1978, the commune purchased from the peasants 160,000 jin of cotton. In 1980, it was 1.3 million jin, which was a 690 percent increase. But there is no packing equipment in this commune, and the storehouses can hold only 120,000 jin of cotton. Cotton is transported out in loose packing and 1 truck can be loaded only with 2,000 jin. It is difficult for the masses to sell cotton. There are also difficulties in storing and transporting cotton. During the high tide of purchasing, some commune members have to sleep at the door of the purchase center and wait for 2 days to sell out their cotton to the purchase center.

2. Difficulties in buying good chemical fertilizer and medium and high-grade commodities. The demands of the masses on the means of production have increased. They especially like to use urea, ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate. But these chemical fertilizers have fallen short of supply. When the peasants know some good chemical fertilizer has arrived, they voluntarily help unload and rush to buy. More and more peasants need bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, radios and television sets. Besides these "five valuable articles," the most favorite things of the peasants are polyester knits, good quality chemical fiber materials, blended acrylic and wool knits and good quality men and women's ready-made clothes. But these commodities are in serious short supplies and it is difficult for the people to buy them.

3. Difficulties in getting a haircut, taking a bath and repairing household electric appliances. The repair and servicing of radios, television sets, sewing machines, clocks and wristwatches and bicycles have been the weakpoints of the three market towns. For instance, in the market town of Zhusha, there is only one barber. In the market town of Hugang, not only barber and repair undertakings cannot meet the demands of the people, even soy sauce and vinegar are not available. People have to go to the county seat to buy soy sauce and vinegar.

4. Difficulties in traveling by bus, in transportation and in electricity supply. With the exception of Guyang, communications in the other two communes are very inconvenient. The two communes are respectively 6 to 7.5 kilometers away from the asphalt highway. The roads from the communes to this highway are very bad. Transporting agricultural products out of the villages or of industrial products into the villages is affected by the weather. There are no public buses going between the town and the villages. There is electricity in the three communes, but it is in

great demand. Usually electricity is supplied every other day. There is no electricity in most of the production teams. Because the supply of electricity is short and sporatic, the development of commune and brigade-run enterprises is restricted, and the cultural activities of commune members is affected.

5. Difficulties in having recreational activities. Recreational activities in the three market towns are very limited. The opera troupes above the county level seldom go to the villages to put up performances. There are film projection teams in the three communes, but most of the projectors are small projectors, they are short of 35mm projectors. Open-air theaters are very seldom used. Films are shown through small film projectors once a month on the average. The theater built by the production brigade have no films to hire. This is what the people say: "We do not worry about food and clothing, the trouble is that it is very inconvenient to see an opera or a film." In addition, there is no special XINHUA bookstore in the three market towns. All books are sold by the supply and marketing cooperative on behalf of the XINHUA bookstore. Books, magazines and pictures needed by the rural areas cannot reach the rural areas. There are very few reading rooms in the market towns. The broad masses of the peasants have no books to read.

To change the situation of the "five difficulties," we think that the state should intensify the building of market towns in the rural areas, besides producing more and better consumer goods.

The market towns in the rural areas are the places where agricultural products are concentrated and sold, the pivots for exhanging commodities between the towns and the countryside and the centers for processing agricultural sideline products. To run well a market town, we should handle well commerce and handicraft industry, open circulation channels for commerce and promote the exchange of goods between the towns and the countryside. We should run well catering businesses, ready-made clothing stores, barber shops, public bathhouses, photo studios, repair and service undertakings. We should make the material life of the peasants conveninet, run well middle and primary schools, hospitals, theaters, libraries, reading rooms and agricultural scientific research centers. We should enhance the cultural and educational level in the rural areas and popularize science and technology.

Developing market towns in the rural areas is beneficial not only to the rational arrangement of the building of politics, the economy and culture, but to opening a broad road for employment and labor for the people in towns and the countryside. Following the development of market towns in the rural areas, more surplus labor force is sure to be "digested" in places where the surplus labor force is available. The flow of agricultural population into big cities is in essence the reflection of the difference between the cities and the countryside. If market towns in the rural areas are run well, we do not think that the broad masses of the peasants will leave their villages for big cities. This will be beneficial to gradually changing the situation in which China's industry is excessively concentrated in big cities, to improving the arrangement of economic construction and to controlling the scale of big cities. Therefore, from a long-term point of view, building market towns in the rural areas is a historical task which has strategic significance.

But the building of market towns in the rural areas has long been ignored. Up to present, practically no one was concerned with this problem. This must be changed.

On how to build market towns, we suggest the following three points:

First, we should carry out thorough investigation and study, and in accordance with the local conditions of geography and resources, their development history and original foundation, work out a plan which is feasible and reliable. The plans for developing market towns must reflect their own characteristics and adhere to the principle of serving the rural areas, promote improving the economy in the rural areas and serving the production and livelihood of the peasants. We should rationally arrange various construction projects so as to coordinate the relations between housing, public facilities and production and construction. We must economize on the use of the land, pay attention to protecting the environment, and gradually build market towns in the rural areas into places where the broad masses of peasants can have a prosperous, economy, a developed culture, a beautiful environment and a comfortable life.

Second, the construction of market towns in the rural areas must be based mainly on the collectives' economic strength. In these market towns, we should do our best to run industry, commerce, handicraft industry, catering business, service undertakings, repair undertakings and cultural and recreational undertakings which are of the collective nature. We should organize the youths who are awaiting employment and organize the idle and scattered labor force to run cooperative shops, restaurants, public bathhouses, labor shops, hotels, inns with sheds for carts and animals, photo studios, teahouses and reading centers and serve as commissioned agents. We should also allow and encourage various individual undertakings, conscientiously absorb private investments and energetically develop trade in market places.

Third, the tasks for building market towns in the rural areas are very arduous and involve a wide range of problems. The departments of agriculture, industry, culture and education, health, planning, materials and finance should all be concerned with the building and development of market towns in the rural areas and actively support them within the limits of their administration. Especially the leading bodies at the county level should put the building of market towns in the rural areas on their agenda.

IV. The Problem of Building New Houses in the Rural Areas

Following the development of the economic situation in the rural areas, a flourishing scene in which many new houses have been built in the rural areas has emerged for the first time since the founding of the People's Republic of China. According to the statistics compiled in the 3 communes of Hugang, Guyang and Zhusha, in Zhusha's 25,412 peasant households, in the past 2 years, 3,858 households have built new houses, and 598 households have got their building materials ready. These 2 items account for 18 percent of the total number of peasant households. A total of 12,240 houses have been built in the three communes and materials for building 1,496 houses have been obtained. These 2 items account for 66.7 percent of the total number of the new houses which have been built in the last 30 years.

Building new houses in the rural areas is a good thing. It has an important significance to improving the living conditions of the commune members, beautifying the environment, bringing the production initiative of the peasants into play and narrowing the difference between the cities and the countryside. But it has also brought new problems to the work in the rural areas. At present, the most outstanding problem is the base land for housing. Because the policy on the base land was not propagated sufficiently in some places, some people misunderstood that "since the responsibilities for cultivating the land are assigned to each household, the base land for housing should also be returned to the original owner." Some individual commune members took out their land certificates or even land deeds kept since the years of emperor Xian Fung of the Qing Dynasty and asked the production brigade to return their base land for housing. They even obstructed the commune, production brigade and production team in their work to allocate and use undeveloped land for housing. The management over collective cultivated land in some places is not strict. Some people build houses on the collective cultivated land and enlarge the base land for housing in disregard of the party's policies and rules, disobeying the unified arrangement by the commune and the brigade. We are already confronted with the problem of too many peasants having a limited area of cultivated land. Following the growth of population, the contradictions between the limited area of cultivated land and the increasing number of peasants will become more and more acute. If we lose control over the use of land, it will not only affect the development of the peasants' production and the improvement of the people's standard of living, but also bring about disastrous results which cannot be made up for and leave a legacy of trouble to our descendants. Therefore, we must not lower our guard towards the problem of occupying the land at will. We must educate the cadres and commune members to correctly handle the relations between the individuals and the collective and the relations between short-term interests and long-term interests, to take the situation as a whole into consideration, to protect the collective interests and the cultivated land and to economize on the use of land. We must not allow anyone to occupy the cultivated land or the undeveloped land for housing. In fact, the base land needed for building houses is not insufficient but is in disorder if compared to the vacant developed land. To change the chaotic situation in which houses are built at will, Guyang Commune, basing itself on a careful investigation and study, has once again worked out a method of managing and using the base land for housing, strictly stipulated the procedures for approval and sternly dealt with the problem of forcibly occupying the base land for housing and the cultivated land. Excellent results have been achieved.

Another problem in building houses is how to carry out planning in line with local conditions. At present, housing building in the rural areas lacks overall planning. It has no arrangement, no uniform housing plan. Houses are built at sixes and sevens. There are no walkways in the villages and no spacing between houses. This has not only wasted a great deal of land, but brought a lot of difficulties to the production and livelihood of the commune members. Now houses are being rapidly built in rural areas. If we do not make the best use of the situation, act rapidly, make planning in advance, and let the above situation develop unchecked, serious results will be brought to bear on the overall arrangement of the new countryside in future. Therefore, every commune and production brigade should have an overall plan and comprehensive arrangements according to the scale of the village, the characteristics of the terrain and the development of production. In addition, depending on the structures of older houses, we should fully utilize the original buildings fro gradual reconstruction to prevent the pulling down and building up on a large scale. Attention is beginning to be focused on this question in Guyang Commune. A few villages are beginning to take on a new look. This is being well received by the masses.

We must pay attention to the structure of houses to be built. The structure of the houses is generally outmoded. Ventilation and lighting are bad. The feudal flavor of "various kinds of monsters" is heavy. The houses require much labor and a lot of materials and funds. This must be changed. After we had talks with the masses, we knew that they were quite willing to carry out a change. Under unified planning and rational arrangement, the design departments should absorb the experience from folk techniques in construction, respect the reasonable habits of the peasants and design houses of the countyard style with the village flavor and local characteristics.

In addition, building materials are also a big problem. The commune, the production brigade and the commune members should stand on their own feet. Besides, the departments concerned should have a plan to carry out the production of building materials and to do a good job in supplying materials. What is more, we should encourage the gradual use of concrete and reinforced concrete to replace bricks and wooden building materials so as to solve the actual difficulties of the masses in building houses.

CSO: 4007/21

BRIEFS

LOESS HIGHLANDS AFFORESTATION—Yinchuan, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--People in 132 counties on the Loess Highlands of China planted more than one million hectares of trees between 1978 and 1980, according to a recent meeting of afforestation on Loess Highlands held in Shaanxi Province. The highlands, along the middle reaches of the Yellow River, experience a phenomenal loss of topsoil every year into the river, China's second largest and the most silt-laden in the world. Rain washes 1,600 million tons of silt into the river every year and 70 to 80 percent of it comes from this area. The trees planted in the 3-year period are equal to 80 percent of the total hectarage planted between 1949 and 1977. The 132 counties are in Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai and Shanxi Provinces and the Ningxia and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions. Historically, the area was covered with dense forests, but over time the vegetation has been reduced to only 5 percent of the area. After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, afforestation studies were carried out and, by 1977, more than 1.6 million hectares of trees had been planted on 17 percent of the denuded land. The most recent efforts have been along mountains and gullies and involve shrubs, grass, and various types of trees. The method has been tried and proved in the same counties in the last few years, and is now speeded by the use of airplanes to sow wide areas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 4 Oct 81]

CSO: 4020/11

BRIEFS

PREFECTURE PROCUREMENT--Commune members in Chuxian Prefecture, Anhui, have overfulfilled this year's grain and oil-bearing crops procurement tasks. As of 30 September, the prefecture had procured more than 550 million jin of grain, or 105.9 percent of target; 22.75 million jin of peanuts, an increase of 19.16 million jin over the same period of last year; 1.1 million jin of sesame, or 860,000 jin more than the same period of last year; and 52.28 million jin of rapeseed and other oil-bearing crops, as compared to the target of 20 million jin. The prefecture's total grain output may reach more than 3.6 billion jin this year, an increase of about 12 percent over the last year; and total output of oil-bearing crops may exceed 280 million jin, an increase of more than 85 percent over the last year. [OW061039 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4007/33

MEASURES ADOPTED TO DEVELOP SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Government Holds Meeting With Responsible Comrades of Concerned Departments for Study and They Decide To Take Six Measures To Develop Sugar Cane Production"]

[Text] The provincial government recently held a meeting with the responsible comrades of concerned departments to study the problem of sugar cane production in our province, and they decided to take the following measures to hasten the development of sugar cane production.

1. The question of the planning and distribution of sugar cane production. The meeting agreed that in view of the actual situation, the scale of construction of sugar refineries and the distribution of the refineries must be appropriately readjusted. To adapt to the development of sugar cane production in our province, the pressing capability of the newly built sugar refineries must have a leeway of 10 percent in the design. At present, when the amount of cane is greater than the pressing ability, the method of "walking on two legs" can be used. One way is to expand and build new and large sugar refineries according to plan, and to hasten the construction of sugar refineries now being built so that they can start production in phases. The second way is to allow the establishment of some small pressing shops, indigenous sugar mills in remote and border regions. The related localities and cities must quickly propose plans for such establishment and submit the plans to the provincial planning committee for review and approval so that the projects, capital, equipment, materials and power can be arranged early in order to adapt to the needs of the pressing season this year and to strive toward basically changing the passive deficient capabilities of pressing beginning next year.

2. The question of subsidies for late cutting beyond the sugar cane season. In order not to miss farming time, in order to assure production by the sugar refineries and reduce loss, the sugar refineries' pressing period should be 120 days. The cutting of sugar cane should be arranged so that it does not go beyond 5 April. If the responsibility for going beyond this time lies with the refinery, the refinery should subsidize the farmers for delayed cutting. The criteria for subsidies should be based on the amount of procurement of late cuttings. From 6 April, 1 percent of the procurmenet price is to be added each day. From 21 April, 5 percent of the price is to be added a day (i.e., 1 percent on 6 April, 2 percent on 7 April, 15 percent on 20 April, 20 percent on 21 April). To make the economic responsibility clear, the refinery and the commune brigades should sign procurement contracts.

3. The question of the amount of sugar kept for the locality, the county and the refinery. To facilitate the mobilization of the enthusiasm of the development of cane sugar production by the sugar cane regions, counties and sugar refineries, and to assure that the state's plans for the procurement and the transfer and shipment of edible sugar are completed, the meeting agreed to allow each region as a unit to keep 5 percent of the procured amount. The county and the refinery keep a percentage; the percentage to be kept by each locality, city county and refinery is arranged by the locality's administrative office according to the local situation.

4. The question of the transportation of sugar cane. To strengthen management and reduce losses and increase the income of sugar cane farmers, the cutting and shipping plans of sugar cane must be completed on time. Transportation of sugar cane should mainly be the responsibility of the communes and brigades, while transportation by the sugar refinery itself and by the shipping departments is secondary. But related counties (cities), commune brigades and plants must acquire their own transportation capability as early as possible. They should apply to the transportation department for a shipping plan for the amount they cannot transport by themselves and the transportation departments should support them in a big way. The fuel used by the communes, brigades and plants for transporting sugar cane by themselves should be uniformly arranged by the provincial planning committee and included in the fuel supply plan.

5. The question of payment for sugar cane. The meeting agreed in principle to combine transfer of funds and cash payment in accounting for sugar cane and for payment for sugar cane. The sugar cane submitted by the collective for sale to higher authorities is paid by transfer of funds (when necessary, a portion can be paid for in cash), and cash is paid for sugar cane produced on private plots by individuals. In the transfer of funds, besides sugar cane loans, the bank should guarantee payment.

6. The question of the management system of the sugar manufacturing industry. To enable our province's present sugar manufacturing company to gradually change its administrative nature to that of a fulll company, joint operations can first be developed without changing the subordinate relationship, the ownership system and the financial management system.

9296
CSO: 4007/588

FUJIAN

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION EMPHASIZED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by reporters He Xilan [0149 1585 5663] and Chen Xicong [7115 6932 5115]: "Sugar Cane Production Needs To Be Improved Urgently"]

[Text] In recent years, our province has implemented economic measures to link up sugar cane production. Sugar cane and the production of cane sugar have grown rapidly. From 1980 to the pressing season of 1981, the entire province produced over 3.55 million tons of sugar cane; except for sugar cane seedlings and damaged plants, the amount pressed was 3.2 million tons, producing over 385,000 tons of sugar--all breaking the highest records in history. According to the understanding of the concerned departments of our province and the surveys conducted in the countryside, several problems exist in this pressing season and in production which urgently need improvement. Improvements will be beneficial to mobilizing the enthusiasm of the sugar cane farmers in production and they will also better assure the continued increase in cane sugar production.

I. The Question of Rationally Grasping the Pressing Period

Sugar cane contains the highest amount of sugar from January to March, and this period is the ideal pressing period. During the 1980 to 1981 season in our province, the pressing period stipulated by the state and the requirements of the agricultural production season in our province were passed, the pressing period of many sugar refineries was delayed until after 5 April, to the last 10 days of April. Individual refineries completed the task as late as the beginning of May.

Extending the pressing period causes loss to the state and the farmers. Some of the sugar cane that was cut and pressed late produced less sugar, the farming time was delayed, and the growth of the perennial roots of sugar cane of the aftercrop and companion planting of soybeans and such crops were affected. According to estimates by some sugar cane experts, by cutting sugar cane after "5 April", the yield of the perennial sugar cane left in the fields to grow will be decreased by about 20 percent. At the same time, when the shipping and pressing time of cut sugar cane is delayed too long, the sugar cane changes texture, the sugar content converts and these changes affect the sugar yielding percentage. For over 10 years, fixed locality sampling tests at the Zhangzhou sugar refinery of the Dengke Brigade of Buwen Commune showed that sugar cane begins to overly ripen from the last 10 days of March or the first 10 days of April. The sugar content drops by 0.2 to 0.4 percent every 10 days. The Longxi Regional Sugar Manufacturing Company calculated that during this pressing season, the pressing period of 165,000 tons of raw sugar cane throughout the region went beyond "5 April", or 16.8 percent of the total amount of sugar cane.

There are many causes that delay the pressing time of sugar cane. The main cause is that during the past few years, our province's sugar cane production has developed very quickly and the construction of the presently existing sugar refineries has not been able to catch up. The whole province now has 48 sugar refineries, with a daily pressing capacity of 29,500 tons; there are only 4 large sugar refineries that can press more than 2,000 tons a day. The pressing capability was insufficient originally. With the addition of the irrational distribution of sugar refineries and the irrational distribution of sugar cane plantations in some localities, the conflict between the development of sugar cane production and the pressing capability for cane sugar is exacerbated. At present, the way to solve this problem in general is to fully utilize the facilities and capabilities of presently available large and small sugar refineries and to rationally readjust them. Some of the methods implemented at some localities are unsuitable. They are mainly the following: 1) Some localities do not start out from the actual situation; they unilaterally implemented the guidelines of "small refineries letting the large refineries have enough" and "assuring white and assuring large". For example, if Zhangzhou sugar refinery has only 320,000 tons of sugar cane, then with effort, this amount can be completely pressed before "5 April". But the managing departments started out only from producing more sugar. During this pressing period, the Changtai and Chengguan sugar refineries were shut down, so the sugar cane was shipped to the Zhangzhou sugar refinery for pressing; more pressure was placed on the Zhangzhou sugar refinery so it had to delay the sugar cane produced by the nearby Buwen Commune and others to after "5 April" (it is understood that after 5 April, the Buwen Commune still had over 14,000 tons of sugar cane uncut and unpressed). The farming season was missed, and it was estimated that the Buwen Commune suffered a loss of more than 200,000 yuan. Each sugar cane farm family received an average of over 17 yuan less. Of course, when the sugar cane raw materials are deficient, implementing the guidelines "small refineries letting the large refineries have enough", "assuring white and assuring large" and "high sugar and high pressing" is correct, especially if "high sugar and high pressing" can be done well; the sugar refineries will benefit, the state will benefit, and the commune brigade collective and the farmers will benefit. But a look at the pressing capability and the shipping capability of some local refineries shows they may not have such capabilities.

2) Some departments do not take the benefits of the state and the farmers into overall consideration. Various limitations which should not be imposed have been imposed in cane sugar production in certain sectors, hindering necessary readjustment. In our province, arranging the supply of sugar cane raw material according to administrative zones in some localities is irrational. This causes some refineries "not to have enough " while some "are bursting from too much". Returning profits and transferring some sugar cane to sugar refineries that have a surplus pressing capability is beneficial to the sugar refineries, the sugar cane farmer and the state. But some departments have not paid attention to solving these problems.

To solve the problem of delaying the pressing period and to assure that the pressing task can be completed in time, many comrades have suggested the following: 1) The production of sugar refineries should be rationally arranged according to the farming period and the estimated yield of raw sugar cane, and the processing capability and the amount of raw sugar cane should be balanced. The sugar refineries should consider the farming season when arranging production and they should care about the benefits to the farmers. It should be firmly established that the pressing period of the sugar plant should not surpass 120 days (i.e., starting from the beginning of December of each year to "5 April" of the next year). For each day after "5 April" the refineries should give a specific compensation to the farmers. At the same time, the contract system should be strengthened. The industrial department should be responsible for delaying the pressing time caused by the industrial department, the commune brigade should be responsible for delays caused by the commune brigade. 2) Second, the potential should be explored; the capabilities of the equipment of presently existing sugar refineries should be fully developed; the simultaneous operation of large, medium and small refineries should be implemented; and there should not be unilateral emphasis on "assuring white and assuring big", shutting down small sugar refineries. We must hasten the rebuilding and expansion of presently available sugar plants, increase the pressing capability, and turn the passive situation of sugar refineries which cannot adapt to the development of sugar cane production because of deficient capabilities around. We must simultaneously operate state refineries and commune and brigade refineries and develop the enthusiasm of the communes and brigades to operate small refineries. Indigenous commune and brigade sugar refineries should not be developed in sugar cane regions that already have a sugar refinery. The distribution of building sugar refineries and planting sugar cane should be rational. We cannot build sugar refineries far away from the sugar cane region, or plant sugar cane far away from the sugar refineries. According to regulations, it is best to locate the sugar refineries within a range of 20 kilometers from the sugar cane regions in order to reduce the difficulty of long distance shipping. In the present and future development of cane sugar production, small sugar mills still serve a definite function. Also, brown sugar is needed in the life of the masses of the cities and the villages, there is a broad market, and it should be appropriately developed. We must support the communes and brigades in border regions or where there are no sugar refineries to establish some small sugar mills to produce brown sugar as a supplement to large sugar refineries. 3) The method of returning profits should be advocated to encourage refineries with a surplus pressing capability to fully develop the rate of utilization of the equipment and to sign contracts with sugar cane regions with insufficient pressing capability to solve the problem of extending the time of pressing.

II. Difficulties in Selling and Shipping Sugar Cane by the Farmers

The yield of sugar cane in our province is increasing year after year. Some sugar refineries have increased the amount pressed, and the amount to be shipped is large, exacerbating the original conflict of a deficient shipping capability. It is difficult for the farmers to sell and ship sugar cane, and the situation of "more sugar cane is hurting the farmers" has emerged. Most of the procurement personnel of the sugar refineries and many drivers do a good job of procuring and shipping sugar cane. Some drivers have also thought about the farmers and have actively shipped sugar cane with tireless efforts. But a few procurement personnel and some drivers have bad habits. According to the survey conducted by the provincial department of light industry, in some localities, a sugar cane cutting job sheet can be sold for 5 yuan, while the highest reached 16 yuan, and shipping a truckload of sugar cane includes a free meal for the driver and monetary and material gifts. Such incidents have happened in Zhangzhou, Longhai, Yunxiao, Putian, Xianyou, causing strong resentment by the sugar cane farmers. The provincial government and Longxi Prefecture pointed out in a survey report on economic policy in the farm villages: Regarding the question of sugar cane, only the industrial production side is taken care of, pressing of sugar cane is overly concentrated, and with the addition of the above misconduct, farmers have encountered many difficulties.

The difficulty in selling and shipping sugar cane by the farmers can be actively solved by the joint efforts of concerned departments. The communes and brigades that have shipping capabilities should arrange for shipping by themselves. The sugar refineries can procure sugar cane by setting up procurement stations in communes to facilitate the masses in submitting and selling sugar cane. Communes and brigades that are close to the sugar refineries can arrange for contract shipment. The amount of fuel used for transporting sugar cane can be supplied by the sugar refinery or concerned units according to a quota based on mileage. Procurement stations at small railroads must also appropriately arrange for shipping after cutting and pulling. The sugar refineries and transportation departments must strengthen the ideological education and disciplinary education of procurement personnel and drivers, they must be strictly managed, and supervision by the masses should be practiced. Those who seriously extort and blackmail farmers should be strictly dealt with. Before cutting and harvesting sugar cane, the sugar refinery must sign a contract with the production team to arrange the order of cutting, shipping, harvesting and pressing to assure that the sugar cane is cut and harvested in time according to the required amount, the required quality and according to plan. The sugar refinery has the right to refuse to accept sugar cane cut and harvested in violation of plans, and the sugar refinery should be responsible for economic compensation for the amount of sugar cane which could not be procured according to plan.

III. The Question of the Continued Implementation of the Economic Policy

Our province has implemented the economic policy of linking sugar cane and food grain production and sugar cane and green manure production since 1975. This has served greatly to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses to plant sugar cane and stimulate the development of sugar cane production. But viewing the present situation, the implementation and execution of some economic policies have not been good enough. In some localities county surplus yields were rewarded, but deductions for reduced yields were not carried out for many years. Some localities did not follow the policy of giving rewards of chemical fertilizers established by the province, and reduced the proportion of urea by themselves. Some reduced the ratio of exchange between sugar and food grains. Some commune brigades implemented the production responsibility system but did not provide the farmers with the material rewards promised. In some localities, the authorities did not pay cash for sugar cane purchases but had the payment transferred by the banks and credit cooperatives into the sellers' accounts. The money from the sale of sugar cane planted under contract by brigades and even commune members in contracted fields was taken to repay the debt of the collective, and in this way the money from the sale of sugar cane by the farmers was deducted here and there, and the farmers did not receive cash. The existence of these problems affected the enthusiasm of the masses in planting sugar cane. The Longxi region plans to plant 340,000 mu of sugar cane this year; only 87.9 percent has been completed. Out of 10 counties, the total planting area in 7 counties is less than that of last year by nearly 30,000 mu. A few units did not follow provincial government regulations and failed to submit fees for technical improvement in sugar cane production to the agricultural departments, thus affecting scientific research in sugar cane, the hastened propagation and popularization of new and superior varieties and technical improvements. Therefore, to manage well the relationship among the state, the collective and the individual, the already established policy of linking sugar cane and food grain production must be conscientiously implemented. The farmers must be educated to strengthen their concept of the state and they must be taught to follow the arrangement of state plans; the state's sugar cane planting plans and the basic quotas to be submitted and sold to the state should be implemented down to the group and the individual; and rewards and deductions should be implemented according to policy to assure that food grains, fertilizers, sugar and money are all produced and given according to quotas and as promised so that the reasonable economic benefits and the enthusiasm in production of sugar cane of farmers can be protected. Technical improvement fees in sugar cane production should be collected by concerned units according to regulation in order to promote the development of scientific research in sugar cane and to popularize new technology.

9296
CSO: 4007/588

DATIAN COUNTY SOWS GRAINS TO COMPENSATE FOR RICE LOSS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Not Discouraged by Disasters, The Spirit of Work Is High and Enthusiastic--Datian County Sows Miscellaneous Grains to Make Up For Loss of Early Rice"]

[Text] The cadres and masses of Datian County have high spirits and are not discouraged by disasters. While managing well and planting well single season late rice and continuous crops of late rice, they sowed such miscellaneous crops as sweet potatoes, beans planted on ridges in fields, and autumn soybeans in order to achieve more harvests of food grains during the late season and to make up for the loss in the early season.

This year, the 100,000 mu of double season early rice in Datian County suffered from cold, disease and floods in varying degrees, causing a lot of damage. To mobilize the masses to resist disasters and achieve bumper harvests, the leading comrades of the county committee and the county government went deeply into the disaster regions to survey the loss and damage, to help the basic levels do the work of mass ideology well, to solve the difficulties of commune members in production and in daily life, and to calm emotions. In accordance with the conditions and characteristics of this county, sweet potatoes, beans planted on ridges in fields, and autumn soybeans and other miscellaneous crops were expanded. The commune members said happily that in the same situation of disaster and reduced harvests in the past, we were confused and we stopped plowing, but now we have utilized our hands and plows; our strength can be utilized for something. Each commune and brigade grasped the opportune time to expand the planting of miscellaneous grains, and at present the entire county has already expanded the planting of 18.27 million sweet potato plants, over 6,300 mu of beans planted on ridges in fields, and over 1,200 mu of other miscellaneous grains.

9296
CSO: 4007/588

INTENSIFICATION OF EFFORTS ON LATE RICE CROP IN HUIYANG DESCRIBED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 81 p 1

[[Article by Xie Fufang [6200 0183 5364] and Yin Hengde [3009 5899 1795]: "Huiyang Prefecture Does a Solid Job of Late Crop Production; Absorbs Lessons of Reduced Yields from Early Crop to Lead Farmers in Scientific Farming"]

[Text] All echelons of leadership in Huiyang Prefecture have given attention to a summarization of lessons learned from early crop reduced yeilds, and have acted to take in hand late crop production to assure increased output and increased harvests this year.

Huiyang Prefecture has instituted various forms of a system of responsibility for production since this spring. In this situation, some county and commune leaders relaxed leadership over agricultural production for a time. Diseases and insect pests infested the early rice crop, but no one cared very much, and as a result, the prefecture lost the harvest from an area of more than 200,000 mu to diseases and insect pests. In addition, there were flood disasters, so the early rice crop for the prefecture fell by more than 230 million mu as compared with the same period last year. As a recently convened conference of prefecture and country party secretaries, everyone summarized the lessons learned from the early crop reduced output, and analyzed the production situation for the late crop, making up their minds to strengthen leadership over late crop production. Following the conference, the Prefecture CCP Committee sent out almost 100 cadres to six counties including Huidong and Zijin to assist the local cadres and masses with current production.

Simultaneous with their attention to late crop production, all echelons of leadership in Huiyang Prefecture placed guidance to the farmers in scientific farming in a commanding position. Their method of operation was: 1. Level by level establishment of "related households," and use of representative guidance for work over the area. In the two echelons of commune and brigade leadership at the Fucheng Commune in Longchuan County, "related households," were established consisting of 256 households. 2. Vigorous promotion of various forms of a system of farm technique contracts, bringing scientific farming knowledge home to the farmers. 3. Establishment above the county level of farm technique service companies, and the establishment below the county level of branch companies on an economic region basis. In addition to being responsible for guiding farming techniques, these organizations are also responsible for introduction of new pesticides, new fertilizers, and new farm machines to serve the masses of commune members.

Huiyang Prefecture's various counties have also effected distribution of the summer harvest, have perfected category 1 leadership groups in production teams, have instituted remuneration of cadres, and have solved remaining problems in social welfare and in debentures and liabilities in order to arouse the enthusiasm for production of cadres and commune members to do a good job with the late crop.

9432
CSO: 4007/7

XIANGYANG, JINGZHOU PREFECTURES BATTLE DROUGHT

Xiangyang Prefecture

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Jin Sheng [6855 5116]: "Pooling the Wisdom and Efforts of Everyone To Think of Every Means; The People of Xiangyang Prefecture Continue To Fight Drought"]

[Text] This year, severe drought not encountered since the founding of the nation has occurred in Xiangyang Prefecture. At present, drought is still persisting in most of the area. The people of the whole prefecture are firmly resisting disaster and grasping production to save themselves, using every way to seize foodgrains, grasp income, and lessen the loss caused by the disaster.

In the face of the severe drought, the people of the entire prefecture have continued to develop the spirit of resisting drought to the end, under the leadership of the party committee and government at each level. They have utilized every means and pooled the wisdom and efforts of everyone to resist drought in every mu and every fen of land. The over-100-million-square-meter Xionghe Reservoir in Zaoyang County now has only some 1,000 square meters of stagnant water, and the county government has organized over 150 pumps to draw water mechanically. To assure that the pumps operate under the best working conditions and to manage well and use well the water, which is as expensive as oil, over 800 people have worked under the hot sun and braved the severe summer heat eating and sleeping alongside the pumps. They have made sure water is supplied to the 50,000 mu of fields along the irrigated area, and they have expanded the area of irrigation by 4,700 mu. Yicheng County has increased facilities to draw water, moved water from the Xianghe, and expanded the area assured of harvests.

After 7 August, while continuing to carry out the struggle to resist drought, the severe disaster areas have also grasped production and self-help tightly and opened up more ways for production. Baokang County has transferred a lot of workers to engage in diversification and commune and brigade enterprises so as to strive toward the goal of increasing the per capita average income from diversification by 20 yuan. Oumiao Commune in Xiangyang County proposed: "Make up the loss in production of foodgrains by diversification; Make up the loss in production of the planting industry by livestock cultivation; make up the loss in agricultural production by sideline production." The whole commune planned to assign, 5,400 workers to such sideline production activities as blasting rocks, engaging in construction, transportation, firing kilns, panning for gold, and processing. Now, 1,500 workers have already been assigned and they have already realized an income of 110,000 yuan. Dingjijui Brigade of Jiuji Commune in Nanzhang County has utilized the locality's mountain forests and grasslands to production mushrooms and to cut grass and fell firewood. This can generate an income of 6,000 yuan. While grasping collective industry and sideline production well, each locality also has helped commune members to carry out family sideline production well in a big way. Longtan Commune in Gucheng County has encouraged commune members to dig for ginger, and this has earned an income of over 4,000 yuan. The Zhongchang third production team has fully utilized the superiorities of large mountain grasslands and the abundance of feed grasses to develop private hog raising, sheep raising and cattle raising in a big way.

The party organization and government at each level have eased policies to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses for production and self-help in regions of serious disaster where there are shortages in foodgrains, firewood, and grasses for production and for living. Xiangyang County has also appropriated 50,000 yuan and distributed 50 tons of alunite to localities where the supply of water for people and livestock is difficult. The office of the Pingjing administrative region of Nizu commune and commune members in the surrounding area did not have drinking water, so the county government appropriated 6,000 yuan to help them sink a well to provide drinking water for 800 people. The civil administration bureau of the county has also appropriated 25,000 yuan in disaster relief funds, and the health department has organized two medical teams to go into the villages. In Baokang County, 490 production teams and over 10,000 families have borrowed over 17,000 mu of land from the collective.

To strengthen leadership in production and self-help, of the total of 23 leading cadres of the standing committee of the prefectural party committee and the administrative office, three remained in the office to do the administrative work or were on sick leave, while the rest went to the villages to conduct surveys and studies, to participate in the struggle to resist drought, and to solve specific problems. The prefectural party committee also organized the responsible persons of each department to go to the villages to survey and study how departmental work can support the disaster area in overcoming difficulties.

Nanzhang County, Xiangyang

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by the County Agricultural Office: "Organize Again, Mobilize Again, Encourage Again; Nanzhang County Launches the Struggle of Drought Resistance Profoundly"]

[Text] The Nanzhang County Party Committee has again organized and mobilized efforts to continue to launch the struggle of drought resistance profoundly.

This county [in Xiangyang Prefecture] began to resist drought during the middle of April this year. After the latter part of July, at the key moment when intermediate rice began to head and when the side crop of corn flowered and tassels emerged, the whole county still did not have any rain, the temperature rose drastically, and the area of drought resistance expanded day by day. Under this situation, many cadres and members of the masses became pessimistic, feared difficulties, and became passive and tired. In some localities, the leading ideology was relaxed, workers took it easy, and water pumps stopped working. In the face of this situation, the county party committee held an emergency meeting of third-level cadres in a timely way, following which it held a meeting of production team leaders, taking the administrative region as the unit, to implement the spirit of the telephone conference on drought resistance conducted by the prefectural party committee, to guide everyone in analyzing the seriousness of the choking drought going on at present, to clearly understand the importance and the urgency of profoundly carrying out drought resistance, and to help everyone overcome pessimism and fear of difficulties and passive and tired emotions. Everyone said: After resisting drought in the paddy fields, we must resist drought in the arid fields; after resisting drougt in preparing the fields, we must resist drought to keep the roots alive. Now that the key moment has arrived, persisting to the end means victory; otherwise, all previous efforts will be wasted. On the basis of again organizing efforts, again mobilizing the people, and increasing understanding at each level, the high tide of drought resistance has been launched further. The number of workers assigned to drought resistance throughout the county has increased from 23,000 people to 40,000 people. The number of water pumps has increased from 1,668 units to 1,706 units. Water management groups have been established at each level, from county to production teams, and standards for the use of water have been clearly established. They require that water must not be seen in the fields, that the fields must not be dry, and that dampness and moisture in the fields must be preserved. In the order of using water, seed propagation must be satisfied first, then water must be assured for preserving unopened buds, then for preserving seedlings, and then for preserving multiple and late crops. Now, 3,130 mu of seed-propagation fields have been preserved by drought resistance, 115,000 mu of fields of unopened buds have been preserved, 49,000 mu of intermediate rice seedlings have been preserved, and drought resistance [efforts have been implemented over 20,000 mu of multiple and late crops. At the same time, management of the late crops has been grasped well. Prevention and control of disease and insect pests that affect paddy rice have been carried out well. Recently, the entire county used the method of special shifts and emergency measures and carried out a general control of disease and insect pests that affect intermediate rice. Disease and insect control measures have been carried out on three occasions on 40,000 mu of late corn in the mountain regions. Families have been assigned to take care of 210,000 mu of early and intermediate corn crops to make up for the losses caused by the disaster.

Jingshan County, Jingzhou

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Article: "Leading Comrades of Jingshan County Enter Deep Into the Frontline of Drought Resistance"]

[Text] The leading comrades of the Jingshan County CCP Committee and the county people's government have gone deep into the frontline of the drought-resistance struggle, started from the actual situation, implemented separate guidance, actually strengthened the leadership in the struggle of drought resistance, and strived to defeat the evil drought and to seize bumper harvests in agriculture.

Since the latter part of April, Jingshan County [in Jingzhou Prefecture] has not had any soaking rain. After summer arrived, the drought continued to develop, most of the rivers in the county ceased to flow, and water in the dikes dryed up. The usable amount of water in the 167 large and medium-size reservoirs at present amounts to only 120 million cubic meters, and the distribution is extremely uneven. In most places, water sources are very difficult to find. The serious drought has severely threatened paddy and dryland crops. The loss of economic crops is also very great.

Facing this serious drought, the major leading comrades of the county party committee and the county government went separately to over 160 brigades of 14 communes throughout the county to inspect the drought, carry out surveys and studies, take charge of separate pieces of land, and lead the cadres and masses in resisting disaster and assuring bumper harvests. They carried out actual analyses according to the water sources and the degree to which [each] locality has been affected by drought, and implemented separate guidance. First, in places where the sources of water are relatively good--mainly the 131 brigades in the irrigated region of the several large reservoirs, with 62 percent of the total area of cultivated land of the whole county--the cadres and masses have been asked to utilize the favorable conditions of having good sources of water, to elevate the spirit of work, to increase measures, to grasp tightly the management of the middle and late growth period of intermediate rice, to use water rationally, to conserve the use of water, to transplant more double-season late rice, to realize increased yields and increased harvests and surpass contracted yields, and to use the surplus to make up for the shortage. Second, in regions where the drought is severe but there is water to resist drought--totaling 180 brigades and covering 210,000 mu of cultivated land--drought resistance is more difficult, water sources must be found, the mechanized labor force must be increased, and the irrigated area must be expanded to resist disaster and preserve the plans. Third, in regions where water sources have already basically dried up and where a reduced yield has already become definite--totaling 103 brigades covering 330,000 mu of farmland--the presently available water must be used well, ways must be thought of to preserve the seeds and to preserve foodgrain rations, dryland crops must be planted as a substitute as early as possible, diversification must be developed, and production must be actively begun for self-help. At present, 7,292 leading cadres at every level throughout Jingshan County, nearly 70,000 workers, and over 5,340 pieces of power machinery and electrical power driven machinery have joined the struggle to resist drought. Dams have been built at 1,222 places along the rivers, sand has been removed at 309 localities, and 344 ditches covering a length of 107 kilometers have been dug. Powerlines have been extended over 108 kilometers, and a full-scale people's war of drought resistance and preservation of bumper harvests is being launched throughout the county.

9296
CSO: 4007/575

ALL TIME RECORD POTATO CROP IN ENSHI PREFECTURE REPORTED

Wuhan HUBEIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tian Yude [3944 5713 1795] and Huang Fasen [7806 4099 2773]: "Enshi Prefecture's Potato Output Exceeds Highest Records This Year. Linking of Production to Labor, Fixing Output Quotas on a Household Basis, and Fixing Work Quotas on a Household Basis in a System of Responsibility Manifests Results"]

[Text] One of China's most special areas for the growing of potatoes, Enishi Prefecture, reported the joyous news of a bumper harvest during the potato harvesting season this year from the hills to the mountains, and to the high mountain areas. Preliminary statistics for August showed a harvest from somewhat more than 2 million mu of more than 520 million jin of potatoes (converted to staple food grain) for the highest output on record.

Potatoes are a treasure of the mountain regions. They are a supplemental food for people living in the hills and not so high mountains, and the principal food of people living in the high mountains. Commune members say "Potatoes are a treasure of the mountains. With them, pigs can become fat; people can eat to the full; and during springtime scarcity, they can be depended upon." Potatoes can also be ground up to make starchy foods, which can be sent to other areas. Each year this prefecture provides large quantities of superor varieties to plains prefectures. Cadres and commune members alike place great importance on potato production. Though no quotas for delivery to the state exist, each echelon of leadership emphasizes adaptation of general methods to the local situation to grow a sufficient amount of good potatoes for the consumption of mountain area commune members, and for use as animal feed. In production management, attention is given to making the most of the initiative of individual commune members with the institution of production linked to labor, fixing output quotas on a household basis, and fixing work quotas on a household basis, which the people term the single crop that has been "most liberalized." As a result of "the greatest liberalization, harvest are greatest." In Badong and Jianshi counties, this year's per unit yields amounted to more than 300 jin (converted to staple grain terms). Xuanen and Xianfeng counties, which had always been low potato producers in the past, increased output this year by more than 20 percent. In both counties,some 10,000 jin of potato households appeared, and there were also quite a few 20,000 and 30,000 jin households.

Potatoes, which like chilly weather, came originally from the high mountains of Peru and Chile. According to Enshi Country records on "produce," potatoes came to Enshi more than 150 years ago, gradually becoming the major staple food crop of the mountain areas. With the promotion of a system of responsibility for agricultural production during the past 2 years, potato yields have been consistent and high, making Enshi a famous national area of potato concentration. Last year Dr. Soye [phonetic and possibly Sawyer] of the International Potato Research Center conducted observations in Enshi, giving a very high evaluation to the large scale intercropping techniques for potatoes and corn, and to the growth and appearance of potatoes.

9432
CSO: 4007/7

EARLY RICE OUTPUT IN THREE COUNTIES REPORTED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Peng Binwu [1756 2430 2976], Fang Shaozong [2455 4801 1350], Liang Qingsheng [2733 1987 3932], and Yu Zhangming [0151 4545 2494]: "Yunmeng County Fulfills Intermediate Maturing Early Rice Crop Requisition Procurement Quotas. Songzi County Joyously Reaps Bumper Harvest From 340,000 Mu of Early Rice; Huangpo Makes Use of Results of General Soil Survey to Win Bumper Early Rice Harvest"]

[Text] Following a bumper early rice crop this year in Yunmeng County, the broad masses of commune members carefully harvested and threshed it, sun-dried and winnowed it, and eagerly sold excess grain to the state. In the 22 day period between 2 and 24 August, the early rice procured throughout the county fulfilled in a single season the intermediate maturing early rice requisition procurement quotas assigned by higher authority, 65 days earlier than last year. The dryness, plumpness, cleanliness, and whiteness of paddy going into granaries was of top and intermediate quality. Comrades in the county grain department said that the speed with which the early rice went into storage this year, the fine quality of the rice, and the high enthusiasm of the farmers for selling their surplus grain to the state were unprecedented.

Following a 340,000 mu early rice crop bumper harvest in Songzi County this year, total output exceeded the great bumper crop of 1979, and showed a 26 percent increase over last year.

Songzi is a county with scant land relative to pupulation where cultivated land averages only 1.2 mu per person, and wetlands average only 0.6 mu per person. Existing water conservancy conditions there are being improved and scientific farming levels increased. Starting out with these realities, the early rice crop area was expanded by 30,000 mu this year. Before and after autumn sowing last year, readjustment in the sequencing of crops was done. This March a special conference was also held to study specific methods. As a result of the implementation of the party's policies and strict attention to various measures for increasing yields, this year's bumper harvest from the early rice crop was gained. Right now the broad masses of commune members are eagerly tendering grain to the state and selling excess grain.

Huangpo County has put to use the results of a general soil survey and has increased levels of scientific farming to win a bumper early rice crop harvest.

As a result of a general soil survey, Huangpo County derived an understanding of the physical and chemical properties and the fertility of its soil, providing scientific data for rational use of fertilizer. As a result of the general soil survey, it was discovered that 77 percent of the 930,000 mu of cultivated land throughout the county lacked nitrogen; that 82 percent lacked phosphate; and that 42 percent lacked potassium. Beginning last year, the Huangpo County CCP Committee vigorously propagandized popularization of knowledge about scientific fertilization, guiding the masses in fertilizing in accordance with soil needs, applying fertilizer as needed, applying prescribed kinds of fertilizer, and changing the past practice of blind fertilization, fertilizing all fields equally, and using only a single kind of fertilizer. This year, 200,000 mu of the county's 550,000 mu of early rice fields were given prescribed applications of fertilizer. This plus meticulous care brought about a 14.7 percent increase over last year in this year's total early rice crop output.

9432
CSO: 4007/7

ELECTRIC POWER PROVIDED THROUGHOUT XIANNING PREFECTURE

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by correspondent Liu Jimin [0491 0679 3046] and reporter Li Rongkui [2621 2837 5525]: "Golden Wings for the Overall Development of Agriculture; Xianning Prefecture's Power Department Supports Agriculture With Outstanding Achievements"]

[Text] Over more than 12,000 square kilometers in southern Hubei, over mountains, and over the lake region, iron supports stand magnificently with silver lines hanging from one support to the next, covering the entire region. They constitute the power network which has provided light and power to the communes and brigades and which has provided a pair of golden wings for the overall development of agriculture, forestry, livestock production, sideline production, and fishery. According to information provided by the relevant departments, as of the end of June this year all of the towns in the entire prefecture now have electricity. Furthermore, 98 percent of the communes, 81 percent of the brigades, 70 percent of the production teams, and 84 percent of farm families now have light and electricity for drainage and irrigation and for threshing and processing of agricultural sideline products.

Providing electric power on the basis of the needs of agricultural development is an outstanding characteristic in electric power construction in Xianning Prefecture. In 1965, when Xianning Prefecture was established, electric power was basically very scarce. The power network covered only 4 communes and 120 production teams in the seven counties except for the county seat of the prefecture. Total annual power supply was 3.3 million kilowatt-hours; the per capita average was only 1.25 kilowatt-hours. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the electric power and water conservancy departments of the prefecture joined forces and concentrated their finances, material power, and manpower to provide power for agriculture. During the 4 years from 1977 to 1980 [inclusive], the electric power department invested 10.47 million yuan in capital to construct a supply of power to agriculture; this constituted 68 percent of the total investment in electric power. The mountain regions, counties, and communes utilized the rich hydraulic resources and built 318 hydroelectric power stations with a total installed capacity of 52,421 kilowatts. Annual output reached over 85 million kilowatt-hours. These small hydroelectric power stations scattered in the high mountain valleys operated in parallel with the national power network, thus forming a relatively complete regional power system. The entire prefecture set up a total of 14,415 kilometers of high-and low-voltage lines, equivalent to the length of six Beijing-Guangzhou railroads. A total of 46 transformer stations were built to transform 35 kilovolts to 110 kilovolts, and 4,067 distribution transformer units were set up with a total capacity of 396,162 kilovolt-amperes. The total capacity of the transformer stations of the network, those in addition to the network, and those belonging to industry and agriculture reached 348,950 kilovolt-amperes, an increase of 26.7 times over that in 1965. In 1980, the entire prefecture had a power supply of 459.21 million kilowatt-hours; the per capita average was 174 kilowatt-hours--a 139 fold increase over 1965.

The electric power department of the entire region thought what agriculture thought, and at the end of 1980 it built and put into operation nine transformer stations, each with a 110-kilovolt capacity. Five of them served agriculture, while the remaining four partially served agriculture. Last year, to eliminate the power supply shortage, solve the conflict between large loads of power consumption for drainage and irrigation in agriculture, and increase the capability of farmland to resist disasters, the power departments overcame difficulties and increased the capacity of the transformers by 92,500 kilovolt-amperes, which was 46 percent of the total capacity originally available. In 1980, through new projects, major repairs, and improvement and systematization projects, the entire prefecture added electricity to one more commune, improved and expanded the benefits of power supply to 31 communes, 178 production brigades, 993 production teams and 3 farms, and expanded and improved the area benefited by electric power by over 500,000 mu. According to statistics at the end of 1980, of the 3.08 million mu of cultivated land in the entire prefecture (including 2.06 million mu of paddy fields), mechanized drainage and irrigation already covered 2 million mu, constituting 64.2 percent of the total area of cultivated land.

"Do not become the 'electric power bureaucracy' that buries agriculture; be the 'vanguard' in supporting agriculture." The party organization of the Electric Power Bureau of Xianning Prefecture and all the workers insisted on the guideline of "centering your efforts on serving agriculture," overcame various difficulties, and sent electric power where it was needed. Some of the production teams of Songhe, Shenshan, and Xiliang communes, the important foodgrain and fishery production region in Puqi County, still did not have electricity in 1979 because they were located in the remote lake region. Collective production and the life of the masses were very difficult. Last year, the Electric Power Bureau of the prefecture invested over 500,000 yuan and built a 35-kilovolt transformer station at Futou, thereby solving the difficulties of the communes and brigades in [getting] electric power for agricultural production, for commune and brigade enterprises, and for living. The commune members were all happy, and thus the plan to supply electricity to every commune in Puqi County was realized.

9296
CSO: 4007/575

BRIEFS

COUNTY DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY--Dongtai County in Jiangsu Province actively develops diversified economy and sideline production. From January to August this year, the total collective income from sideline production reached 23 million yuan, 6 million yuan more than that in the same period last year. During the same period, peasants in the county sold 310,000 hogs, over 300,000 head of poultry and 69,000 dan of eggs to the state. [OW071429 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CSO: 4007/33

BUMPER COTTON HARVEST SHOWS CORRECTNESS OF PARTY LINE

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Wang Dianchen [3769 3013 5256]: "Starting Out From the Actual Situation To Carry Out Agricultural Production Well"]

[Text] Practical experience over many years proves that to carry out agricultural production well, we must start from the actual situation and we must act according to natural patterns and economic patterns.

Everything must start from the actual situation, theory must relate to the actual situation, and truth must be sought from facts; these are the ideological line of Marxist dialectic materialism reaffirmed by the party's Third Plenum and always advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. They are the theoretical reference and the ideological foundation for establishing the party's guidelines and policies, and they are the assurance of implementation of the party's political line. In agricultural production, the people and masses have accumulated experiences in crop distribution that are suitable to local conditions, arrangement of the crops, combinations of varieties, planting methods, and management experience over a long period of practice in production. These basically coincide with objective patterns. Starting out from the actual situation and suiting measures to local circumstances can produce good economic results in developing agricultural production. Production will suffer a loss if we remove ourselves from the actual situation, if we do not respect the practical experience of the masses, or if we command blindly.

Our Dezhou Prefecture has historically been a concentrated cotton-producing region. Sandy loam constitutes over one-half of the total area of cultivated land throughout the whole prefecture. It is suitable for planting cotton. The weather conditions also are favorable to the growth of cotton. There is a long history of planting cotton, and the masses have the requirements and the experience for planting cotton. But in the past, because of the influence of leftist ideology, the relationship between foodgrains and cotton was not handled well, food grain production was unilaterally emphasized, foodgrains were used to squeeze out cotton, and starting in 1960, the cotton yield dropped on a large scale. During the 20 years before 1978, the average annual total yield was 589,000 dan, 321,000 less than the average annual yield during the "1.5" period. Because we violated natural patterns and economic patterns, cotton production dropped and foodgrain production did not increase. During this period, the total annual yield of foodgrains was 1.91 billion jin--640 million jin less than the yield in 1956. In 1978, per capita average distribution was 47 yuan (of course, the population had increased), 20 yuan less than that in 1958. The masses said discontentedly: "Working hard for 20 years, each year we get 1 yuan less."

The Third Plenum of the party revived the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, criticized the leftist ideology in economic work, and emphasized doing work according to the objective pattern. This is a great change in economic work. To rapidly develop agricultural production, the party committee and government at each level in Dezhou Prefecture conscientiously learned and implemented the spirit of the Third Plenum and the Central Committee's decision concerning agriculture, and decided on the work guidelines according to the actual situation in [each] locality. First, we actively readjusted the internal structure of agriculture, determined to expand the area of cottonfields; developed local superiority, and insisted on developing cotton production to further enliven the entire agricultural sector. On the basis of surveys and studies, we conscientiously summarized past experiences and lessons in cotton production, analyzed favorable conditions, and established advanced models so that people could generally understand that developing cotton production is the key measure for our region to carry out the work of agricultural readjustment well. As people have pointed out, "to change poverty into wealth, we must follow the road to developing cotton;" "to remove poverty and backwardness, we must follow the road of developing cotton;" "grasping cotton and stimulating foodgrain production will lead other businesses." Then we readjusted the productive relationship. We widely implemented the various forms of the production responsibility system and the contract system of accounting wages in joint production down to the laborer and to the family throughout the prefecture, and we mobilized the productive enthusiasm of commune members. There upon, "joint production is like joint hearts"; "one person manages cotton, the whole family joins in"; "there are people everywhere but they are not in groups, as each working individual is busy by himself." At the same time, we also grasped the key measures to increase production; we popularly utilized the superior variety lu mian No 1, implemented scientific planting, and managed in a fine way. Because everyone worked with one heart and mind, our region's cotton production again showed a welcome situation. In 1980, the whole prefecture planted 2.12 million mu of cotton, and the total yield reached 2.03 million dan, the highest level in history. The total annual production value of agriculture increased 16 percent over the previous year.

The bumper harvest of cotton caused the situation in the entire prefecture to change greatly. First, it increased the contribution to the state. In 1980, a total of 1.96 milllion dan of ginned cotton was sold to the state. Second, it strengthened the collective economy. Cottonfields constituted 20 percent of the area of cultivated land. The production value constitued 60 percent of agricultural income. It provided production funds for expanding reproduction. Third, it increased the income of commune members. Throughout the prefecture, per capita distribution was 88 yuan, an increase of 37.9 yuan or 75 percent over the annual average per capita income in 1979. Fourth, it increased the level of rations of foodgrains for commune members according to policy regulations. Fifth, it increased fertilizers. A total of 200 million jin of cottonseed cakes were produced, and the reward and sale of chemical fertilizers received were generally equivalent to 1 mu of cotton assuring 1 mu of foodgrains. Sixth, it expanded the source of oil crops. A total of 49 million jin of cottonseed oil was produced. On average, each commune member produced 10 jin of this item alone. Seventh, it promoted the development of state-operated and commune and brigade industries and sideline production. Eighth, it activated the farm village economy. The whole prefecture retrieved over 100 million yuan in loans, savings of commune members greatly increased, the market was prosperous, and purchases and sales were active. Ninth, it made the relationship between cadres and the masses close, and it strengthened unity. Tenth, it encouraged the people's revolutionary spirit and established the foundation for progress.

The example of cotton production [going] from a big decline to a big rise in Dezhou Prefecture reminds us that readjusting the internal structure of agriculture and developing agricultural production must follow the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. When our thoughts coincide with objective reality, we can depend on the actual situation to determine our work guidelines and we can obtain victory. The Sixth Plenum of the Party further affirmed the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. The conference passed the "Resolution Concerning the Several Historical Problems of the Party Since the Founding of the Nation," and seeking truth from facts was taken as one of the fundamental aspects that make up Mao Zedong Thought. It also pointed out that our party must always insist on this ideological line. We must conscientiously learn the spirit of the Sixth Plenum, start out from the actual situation, make great efforts, to do economic work well, unite, and exert efforts in the struggle to build a strong socialist nation.

9296
CSO: 4007/582

BRIEFS

PREFECTURE TOBACCO--Jinan, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--Weifang Prefecture, Shandong, reaped a bumper harvest of flue-cured tobacco from its 780,000 mu, with total output reaching 2.42 million dan, a 15 percent increase over last year. As of 25 September, the prefecture had procured 2.05 million dan of flue-cured tobacco, overfulfilling the state plan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CSO: 4007/33

WAYS TO REDUCE COLD DAMAGE TO LATE RICE CROP CHARTED

Shanghai SHANGHAI NONGYE KEJI [SHANGHAI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 4, 5 Aug 81 pp 4-6

[Article by Ding Changling [0002 2490 7881], Gu Yukang [7357 5940 1660], and Liu Guoying [0491 0948 5391]: "The Way To Reduce Cold Damage to Late Rice"*]

[Text] The season for late rice production in the Shanghai suburbs is extremely short. In the 10-year period between 1969 and 1978, yields fluctuated from 512 to 732 jin per mu, averaging 612.1 ± 69.4 jin, the variation coefficient amounting to 11.3 percent. As a result of abnormal weather in 1980, yields were only about 360 jin per mu, lower than any year since 1963. The principal cause for the decrease in yields was cold damage. Therefore, analysis of the laws governing damage to the late rice crop caused by low temperatures is of definite value for reference in setting appropriate farming methods to win consistent and high yields.

1. Damage to Late Rice Caused by Low Temperatures in Shanghai Suburbs

During the period of meiotic division of the pollen mother cell and the period of full heading and flowering, paddy rice is most sensitive to low temperatures. According to observations made by Li Rongqian [0448 1369 0578] et al, should paddy rice encounter low temperatures during the early meiotic division stage, the pollen mother cell will abort. If low temperatures are encountered between the mid stage of meiotic division and the tetrad stage, regression in the chromosomes or unevenness in distribution of chromosomes will occur. During 8 and 9 September 1979, a minimum temperature of 17°C prevailed. Late rice crop field survey data from Fengbin Commune in Jiading County, from Huacao and Jiwang communes in Shanghai County, from Zhuangxing Commune in Fengxian County, and from this institute's experimental farm showed that between 18 and 20 September the fully headed late rice sustained varying degrees of damage. Inasmuch as most panicle grains were in the early or mid-stage of meiosis on 8 September, the plots on which full heading had taken place by 20 September were fairly severely damaged with an empty glume rate of between 43 and 47 percent. In the case of the plots that were fully headed by 19 September, on 8 September most of the panicle grains were in the mid or late stage of meiosis, so damage was relatively slight, the empty glume rate being between 26.2 and 31.1 percent. In plots that were fully headed on 18 September, most of the panicle grains were in the final stage of meiosis or meiosis had been completed as of 8 September, and thus damage in such plots was lightest. Those plots that were fully headed on 22 September began meiosis only on 10 September after the low temperatures had passed; thus their fruiting was normal.

---

*Comrades Pan Deliang [3382 1795 5328] and Song Yonghe [1345 3057 0735] participated in the survey work.

When paddy rice encounters low temperatures during the period of full heading and flowering, damage is also very serious. Observations made by Wang Hong-chun [3769 3163 2504] et al show the critical temperature for cold damage to be temperatures averaging 20°C daily. The principal manifestation of damage is a decline in the pollen germination rate, and a weakening in the fertilization rate of ova.

Inasmuch as geng rice is characterized by a short period of "inactive flowers tolerant of cold," 1 day of low temperatures that holds back flowering has no effect on fruiting; 2 days of low temperatures cause some damage; and 3 days or more of low temperatures seriously damage the flowering organs. The number of empty seeds increase, and the empty glume rate increases. According to observations made by the agriculture meteorology office of this institute, after 24 September in 1979 average daily temperatures remained below 20°C; consequently, plots in which full heading took place after 24 September were struck with low temperature damage during the flowering stage, and the later the full heading, the greater the damage, with an empty glume rate of between 40.8 and 100 percent.

In 1980, beginning on 19 September, average daily temperatures continued to fall below 20°C, and weather was continuously overcast and rainy. A guapai [2229 3654] observation shows that when Jianong 15 reached full heading from 23 to 25 September, the fruiting rate averaged only 17.5 percent (Average daily temperatures for the period 23 to 27 September were 18.2, 18.4, 18.4, 19.0, and 19.1°C), and the more than 400,000 mu of late rice planted in the suburbs after 10 August developed serious "raised panicle heads." The more than 700,000 mu planted between Liqiu [7 August] and 10 August had a very low fruiting rate, giving rise to a tremendous decrease in yields such as had rarely been seen in more than 10 years.

Analysis of meteorological data for the period 1873-1972 by the Municipal Meteorology Bureau shows that beginning on 16 September in Shanghai, the flowering period sustained more than 3 days of continuously low temperatures. In 4 years out of 100, late rice that fully headed prior to 18 September encountered low temperatures during the flowering period, and in 5 years, more than 2 days of minimum daily temperatures lower than 17°C occurred during meiosis. When full heading occurred before 20 September it was 10 years and 7 years respectively, with low temperature damage occurring twice in one of the years for a cold damage rate of 16 percent. When full heading took place before 25 September, the rate was 42 percent, and when full heading took place before 30 September, it was 64 percent (Chart 2).

According to incomplete statistics, about 400,000 mu or more of late rice had "raised panicle heads" as a result of cold damage in 1971. In 1972, it was somewhat more than 200,000 mu, and during 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979, a substantial area suffered damage as well. In 1980, an area of about 1 million mu or more was damaged in varying degrees. In 1971, yields were only 512 jin per mu; in 1972, they were 525 jin per mu; and for 1974, 1976, and 1977, yields were 605, 611, and 597 jin per mu respectively. In 1980, yields were only 360 jin per mu. This shows that cold damage is the principal cause for inconsistent yields from the late rice crop in the suburbs.

2. Major Current Problems in Late Rice Output

In the suburbs, the early rice is harvested, for the most part, prior to 5 August. The season for transplanting the late rice crop is very hurried, and the later the transplanting is done, the lower the yields. According to statistics, Jianong 15 is transplanted between 31 July and 12 August, and yields per mu decline in a straight line with delay in the transplanting period. For each day's delay, yields fall by about 27 jin. (Chart 1)

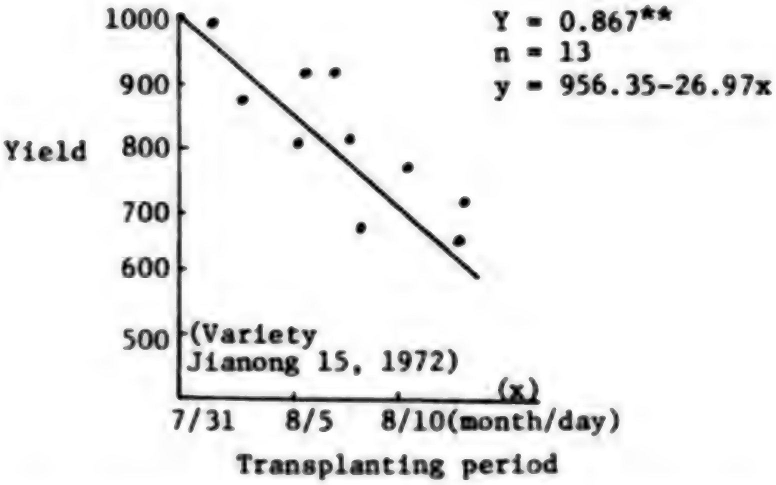

Chart 1. Relationship Between Time of Transplanting and Yields

Because of the excessively large proportion of medium and late ripening varieties of early rice planted in the suburbs and their late harvesting, the transplanting of late rice is thoroughly delayed. In 1980, Yuanfengzao and Zhongganzao accounted for about 65 percent of the early rice planted (ripening between 3 and 5 August), and Guangliuai No 4 accounted for about 25.5 percent of the total (ripening between 6 and 8 August). In 1980, 1.17 million mu of late rice was transplanted after Liqiu [7 August]. This amounted to 48 percent of the total late rice area. In years of normal weather conditions, such fields produce well, but in years of low temperatures, yields are very low. Low temperatures are the root of the trouble of "low and inconsistent" yields from the late rice crop.

Though some readjustments have been made in the suburban farming system in recent years, with the area planted to a single crop late rice being expanded in 1981 from the approximately 100,000 mu of the past several years to around 500,000 mu, nevertheless, in places where there is a lot of land relative to the labor force, an excessively large three crop system is still very prominent.

In their transplanting of late rice in 1980, some communes and brigades dragged along until after 18 August before completing the task. Virtually no grain was harvested from these plots. Therefore, late planting with attendant proneness to cold damage is the fundamental reason for low yields from the late rice crop.

3. Ways To Reduce Cold Damage

1. Sowing and Transplanting Time in an Effort To Get Safe Heading

Research shows that for Jianong 15 and Shuangfeng No 1, two dominant varieties, differentiation of the young panicle requires about 30 days. Completion of differentiation of the young panicle on main stems until 80 percent of the rice plants in an entire field have completely headed takes about 5 days. In order to get consistent yields, the vegetative growth stage in open fields must be at least 10 days, and a minimum of 45 days of growth is required from the time of transplanting until complete heading. This may be termed the "consistent yield critical growth stage." If one figures about an 80 percent rate of certainty of no cold damage as an index for safe full heading, i.e. taking 22 September as the safe date for full heading; then, if Jianong 15 or Shuangfeng No 1 are sown around 20 June, the corresponding "critical transplanting time for consistent yields" will be 8 August. Transplanting after 8 August, no matter that the vegetative growth stage in the fields is shortened, will result in a decline in yields, and if cold damage suddenly strikes, tremendous drops in yields may occur. In order to assure timely sowing and transplanting of late crop rice, it is necessary to readjust crop patterns to promote early ripening of the early rice crop. Early ripening barley and naked barley varieties that ripen between 15 and 20 May should be used for the most part, and the early rice crop should be sown and transplanted early, no transplanting being done in June. Then ripening will occur at the end of July or in early August, and transplanting of the late rice crop may be done before Liqiu [7 August]. Alternatively, principally early ripening varieties of early rice may be used, varieties such as "Chengxizao," which ripen from 3 to 4 days earlier than Yuanfengzao, enabling the early sowing and early transplanting of the late rice crop to assure that heading is completed safely.

2. Selection of Cold Resistant Varieties for Use To Increase the Fruiting Rate

Cold resistance varies very greatly from one variety to another. Observations using an artificial climate chamber were conducted by Comrade Chen Yiqing [7115 0001 3237] of this institute during meiosis using a processing temperature of 17°C ± 0.5°C, an illumination of 8,000-10,000 lux, a relative humidity of 80 percent ±10 and a variable [chu li 5710 3810] 5 days fruiting rate for [results of] 88.3 percent for Huahanzao, and of 86.7 percent for 6366. For Jianong 15, it was 31.9 percent, and for Shuangfeng No 4, 41.0 percent. A flowering period with a variable [chuli] fruiting rate resulted in 76.6 percent for Huahanzao, of 60.1 percent for 6366, and of 39.4 percent for Jianong 15, which were identical with observations made under field conditions. Preliminary findings were that the cold damage critical temperature for Huahanzao and 6366 was somewhat lower than for Jianong 15 and such varieties. If 21 September is taken as the day of full heading, the cold damage rate is only 5 percent, a situation encountered only 1 year in 20. (Chart 2) It may be seen that selection of cold resistant varieties to reduce cold damage is practicable and workable.

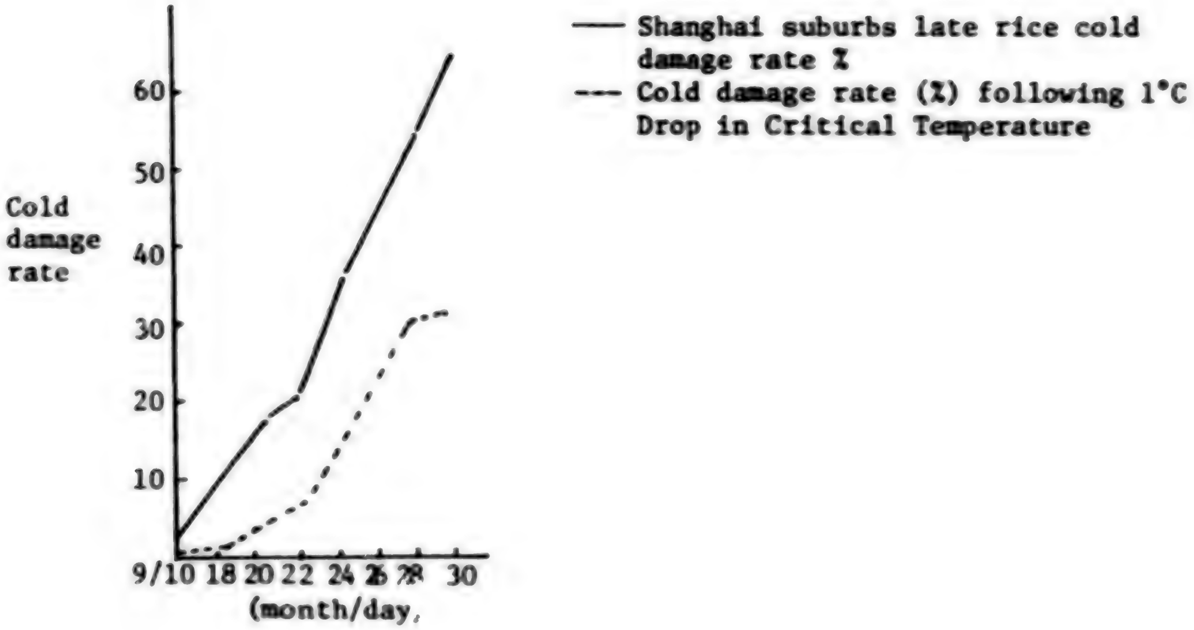

Chart 2. Late Rice Cold Damage Rate (percent)

3. Use of Early Ripening Varieties To Advance Full Heading

Use of varieties with bumper harvest characteristics that have a short growing season, and which may be planted at a suitably early time to attain full heading in advance of cold temperatures is an effective way to reduce cold damage and to assure consistent yields. The new 751 variety bred by our laboratory has a total growth period of 124 to 130 days as a late rice crop. The period of time between sowing and full heading is 80 to 85 days. Usually it is sown around 25 June and transplanted in early August. It fully heads around 16 September. As a late rice crop, panicles may number more than 320,000 per mu, each panicle containing about 70 grains. If sown and transplanted early, it can ripen before the onset of low temperatures to produce high yields. A shortcoming is its poor tolerance of cold, and if transplanting is delayed, it is prone to cold damage. The growth period for Huahanzao is about the same as for 751. If planted and transplanted early enough, heading will be early and cold temperatures avoided thus producing high yields. (see table)

Variety	751					Huahanzao			
Item / Year	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Sowing date month/day	6/24	6/25	7/3	6/30	6/22	6/25	6/27	6/29	6/28
Transplanting date month/day	8/2	8/5	8/9	7/30	7/30	8/3	/	8/7	8/5
Full heading date month/day	9/14	9/16	9/21	9/18	9/15	9/17	9/15	9/13	9/21
Ripening date month/day	10/29	10/28	11/4	10/31	10/30	10/30	10/30	11/4	10/31
Yield (jin)	/	803.3	945.0	706.0	619.3	830	/	744.2	539.7

Additionally, commune and brigades that are overusing the three crop system and producing very low yields should first give attention to performing farming tasks in their proper season and making sensible readjustments as an important matter.

To summarize the foregoing, though low temperatures in the Shanghai suburbs cause fairly great damage to the late rice crop, if the laws governing cold damage are diligently analyzed, and research conducted in breeding and farming, victory over low temperatures is possible, and the winning of consistently high yields is entirely possible.

9432
CSO: 4007/3

SHANGHAI MEETING CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURE

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "A Meeting of the Secretaries of the Party Committees of the City's Communes and Farms Clarifies the Guiding Ideology for Suburban Economic Work: Strengthen Agriculture, Develop Sidelines, and Readjust Industry; Everyone Ordered To Learn and Implement the Spirit of the Sixth Plenum and Strengthen Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] A meeting of the party committee secretaries of suburban communes and farms, called by the party unit of the city's agricultural committee, ended yesterday.

The deputy secretary of the city committee, Comrade Chen Yi [7115 3085], spoke at yesterday's meeting on the subject of firmly implementing the spirit of the Sixth Plenum and strengthening ideological and political work in the farm villages. He pointed out that Communist Party members must unconditionally obey the decisions of the party. The goal of learning is to implement and execute the decisions; this is acting practically. During the meeting, responsible comrades Chen Dongpo [7115 2639 3134] and Li Chongxun [7812 1504 8113] of the city's economic committee and science committee spoke on conserving energy and greatly developing methane in farm villages. They asked the party committee at each level of the suburban region to emphasize the development of methane, conscientiously to carry out the policy of developing methane, and actively to solve the actual problems encountered in developing methane gas.

At this meeting, Chen Zonglie [7115 1350 3525], standing committee member of the municipal party committee and secretary of the party unit of the city's agricultural committee, reported on the assignment of work in the suburban region. The meeting used the spirit of the Sixth Plenum as the guide and carried out repeated discussions of the questions surrounding the topics of further developing economic work and greatly strengthening ideological and political work. Some comrades also initiated criticism and self-criticism, in view of the actual problems existing in the present work.

This meeting analyzed on an overall basis the economic situation in the farm villages outside the city, and it believed unanimously that since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the Third Plenum, under the guidance of the series of important documents and guidelines and policies of the Central Committee concerning the development of agriculture, agriculture outside the city has gradually shaken off the confines of leftist ideology and has progressed toward the road of healthy development: The total production value of agriculture, sideline production, and industry in the whole suburban area increased about 3 billion yuan within the 3 years after the Third Plenum. In 1980, the per capita productive value of the 5 million people in the suburban region reached 1,524 yuan. Since the beginning of this year, with the progress of eradicating leftist ideological influences from the economic battlefront, the yield and production value of agriculture, sideline production, and industry of the suburban region again have realized new increases. During the first half of the year, the total income of the three levels of the commune economy of the whole suburban region was 2 billion yuan, an increase of over 270 million yuan and an increase of 16 percent over the same period last year. Summer foodgrains and early rice realized bumper harvests one after the other throughout the suburban region, and the average unit yield of early rice increased nearly 15 percent over last year.

The meeting carried out a full discussion and further clarified the guiding ideology of economic work in the suburban area for this year and next. This means continuing to strengthen agriculture, develop sideline production, and reorganize industry. The ratio of the production value of the suburban area's agriculture to industry and sideline production at present is "3 to 7"--i.e., agriculture constitutes only about 30 percent, while industry and sideline production constitute about 70 percent. In general, the direction of development is correct, but the ideology of taking agriculture as the foundation cannot be shaken. The conference asked that when the leadership at each level in the farm villages deals with the relationship among agriculture, sideline production, and industry, there must be the concept of comprehensive balance. One must fully recognize that suburban agriculture serves the city directly, and doing it well or doing it poorly has a great effect; thus the link of agriculture must be grasped tightly. The conference also fully discussed the opinions concerning the suiting of measures to local circumstances in implementing the various forms of the joint production responsibility system, as proposed by the party unit of the city's agricultural committee. Many comrades believe this opinion fits the actual situation of analyzing the characteristics of the suburban area and the analysis of the advantages and shortcomings of the various forms of the joint production responsibility system. They emphasized respect for the situation of the production teams and the wishes of the people; emphasized suiting measures to local circumstances, suiting measures to the circumstances of the production team, and suiting measures to the circumstances of the crops [illegible] ecting the responsiblity system; and emphasized respect for the wishes of the cadre [illegible] masses. The meeting asked that the three links of the responsibility system, diversification and reorganization of financial management of the communes and brigades be tightly grasped, and it asked that economic work in the suburban region be pushed a step further concretely.

Comrades attending the conference believed that in order to push the economic work of the suburban region further, the key is to strengthen the party's leadership, to correct the party's workstyle, and to elevate the spirit. Everyone indicated that in future work in the farm villages, the party's three great styles must be developed, contact must be kept with the masses, surveys and studies must be conscientiously carried out, the situation must be clearly understood so that everyone will be ready, and, at the same time, criticism and self-criticism should be initiated and things must be done strictly according to "norms and regulations." The conference also proposed specific demands to change the style of the party and to heighten spirit by pointing out the actual situation and the problems existing at present.

9296
CSO: 4007/582

DEVELOPMENT, RESOURCES IN FISHERY PRODUCTION NOTED

Increased Yield

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by the Production Department of the provincial Agricultural Committee: "Fully Utilize Water Surface Resources, Actively Develop Fishery Production; Our Province's Aquatic Business Gradually Develops"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the party, because the "leftist" mistakes have been corrected, our province is now rapidly reviving fishery production. Last year, the entire province's area of water surface for fish culture reached 235,700 mu, an increase of over 33,000 mu from the area before the Third Plenum. The total yield of mature fish was 1.592 million jin, an increase of one-third over 1977, before the Third Plenum.

In recent years, the development in our province's fishery production has been due mainly to the implementation of the policies and guidelines of the party Central Committee. First, while greatly developing presently available lakes, reservoirs and ponds to raise fish, we also fully utilized our province's favorable conditions of having extensive beaches along the banks of the Yellow River to actively develop fish raising in ponds and to establish bases for commercial fish production. The Ruicheng and Yongji commercial fish bases cover an area of 3,310 mu, and 1,579 mu have already entered into production. The initial catch of mature fish was 54,000 jin, an average per mu yield of the ponds throughout the province. Second, we fully utilized small rivers and springs to establish production bases for cold water fish species. The two rainbow trout farms, Jinci in Taiyuan city and Shentou in Shuo Xian, produce an average per mu yield of 12,000 jin. They have created experience in increased yields for our province's large area cultivation of rainbow trout. Third, we utilized hot springs and surplus hot water from factories to cultivate herring. The Podi Brigade at Niangziguan utilized surplus heat exhausted from the power plant to raise herring; the per mu yield reached 12,000 jin, creating experience for the development of herring in a big way throughout the province. In addition, artificial cultivation and propagation of giant salamander of Hengqu and soft shelled turtle of Lingqiu are being carried out.

Untapped Resources

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Our Province's Fishery Production Has a Bright Future--Seventh Article On Actively Developing Diversification in Farm Villages"]

[Text] Our province's fishery production was originally very weak, and with the addition of the influence of the mistaken "leftist" ideology of the past few years, food grain production was unilaterally emphasized, diversification was neglected, some portions of the water surfaces were wasted, fishery production regressed, and the total yield was third from last in the nation. After the party's Third Plenum, fishery production has revived but it still has not reached the best level in history.

Our province's fishery is backward. Is this because our province does not have the conditions? No, let us briefly talk about some statistics: Our province now has a total water surface of 230,000 mu, including reservoirs, lakes and ponds; this is a good condition for developing fishery production. If each locality would strengthen management to increase the present average per mu yield of 6 jin 7 liang to the national average of 39 jin, then just this item alone could produce a yield reaching 8.97 million jin. Our province has over 2 million mu of unclaimed river beaches and saline and alkaline beaches which can be utilized for raising fish. With a little investment to utilize the wasteland to build a commercial fish base of 50,000 mu, a per mu yield of 100 jin would total 5 million jin. In addition, our province has 80 counties which have conditions for developing fish culture in suburbs: there are many power plants that produce surplus hot water and hot springs that could be used to raise luofei fish. There is also some cold spring water that can be used to raise rainbow trout. If all these resources were utilized, the total yield of fish a year throughout the province could reach over 17 million jin, 11 times the present yield.

The main reason our province's fishery is backward is that we do not have a sufficient understanding of fishery production. We did not grasp it as an important item in developing diversification. If the party committee and the people's government at each level would pay attention to this problem, include it in the daily schedule, and take forceful measures, fishery production could be greatly developed. Now, in some localities, "there is no place for fishery production in thought, there are no personnel in the organization, there is no room in the plans, there are no means in the supplies." This situation must be changed. To develop fishery, the problem of understanding must first be solved well. Then, we must grasp management to establish various forms of production responsibility system in fishery. This is the key to mobilizing the people's enthusiasm. After this work is grasped well, the yield of the present water surface for raising fish can be increased on a large scale. The fishery group of Juhe reservoir at Lingfen implemented contracts for specialized service and financial affairs this year. In half a year, nearly 40,000 jin of mature fish were caught and the whole year's task was completed in half a year. Huanglong Brigade in Yongji County contracted 13 mu of water surface to two young women, and their salary was calculated on the basis of the yield: full yield was to be rewarded and losses to be totally repayed; the quota for the yield was set at 1950 jin of fish, and the actual yield was 2100 jin. If every locality could do this, the fishery yield could be increased greatly. Now, in most localities, the responsibility system has not yet been established for fishery production, or there are no people in charge, or the localities are still "eating from the big pot." This situation must be quickly changed.

9290
CSO: 4007/596

BRIGADE'S SUCCESS IN HANDLING PRIVATE PLOTS DESCRIBED

High Income

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Li Pingshe [2621 1627 4357] and Li Suojiang [2621 6956 3068]: "Wangcun Brigade's Private Plots Produce an Average Per Mu Income of Over 500 Yuan; The Main Experience is: Each Commune Member Family Shows Its Skills, The Production Teams Provide Enthusiastic Support, Market Information Is Provided In Time to Help Create Sales for Products"]

[Text] Last year, the average per mu income from private plots of the more than 500 families of the Wangcun Brigade in Yangzheng County reached over 500 yuan. Among them, the per mu income from private plots of 57 commune member families was over 1,000 yuan, and there were 8 families producing over 2,000 yuan.

The high income from the private plots of Wangcun was mainly the result of each commune member family practicing its skills and careful planting, and at the same time, the brigade and the production team provided enthusiastic support so that the commune members could plant their private plots well; the brigades and teams told them about the market situation, sought sales opportunities and assured sales.

The private plots of Wangcun Brigade are mostly planted with young mulberry trees, tobacco plants, red and white radishes. These products have a high economic value: 1 mu of mulberry seedlings can be cultivated into 70,000 to 80,000 trees, each tree sells for 3 fen (sometimes even more), providing a total of over 2,000 yuan. The products of private plots are mostly commercial products used for barter. They are sold within the commune, within the county, and some products are also sold as far away as the Shangdang Basin, the suburbs of Taiyuan and the Jinnan Plain.

To help commune members develop the production of commercial products in private plots, the Wangcun Brigade provided all kinds of conveniences to commune members. The commune members were allowed to fertilize their plots using such farm manure as pig manure and shack manure at will. The brigade established the responsibility system of investment in fertilizers and the method of giving good prices for superior quality goods and rewarding surplus production to encourage commune members to accumulate more fertilizers and to provide more fertilizers to the collective. The brigade bought chemical fertilizers on behalf of the commune members: whatever amount the commune members needed, the brigade satisfied. Irrigation was uniformly arranged by the brigade and the production team. Cadres of the production teams regarded private plots and the land of the collective as the same. When the land of the collective was irrigated once, the private plots were also irrigated once. Some production teams also dispatched special personnel to irrigate private plots of commune members. The private plots of some teams were semiwatered land, irrigation could not be assured. So the team used water pumps to bring water from the river and to use all means to irrigate the plots of the commune members.

In developing production of commercial products, the market situation is a big problem. But the farmers seldom leave their homes during the year and it is not easy for them to obtain market information. Cadres of the brigade used their frequent trips to conferences, inspection tours, study away from home and business trips to gather and analyze market information. They returned and introduced to the commune members information as to what products were accumulating, what products were hot items, what should be produced more and what should be produced less.

The cadres of Wangcun said that calling upon everyone to plant must be accompanied by assuring that the products can be sold. Last year, they called for the planting of mulberry seedlings. Some commune members refused to plant them. These commune members saw that mulberry seedlings were not selling well in Yangcheng and were afraid that they could not be sold after autumn. The cadres explained to the commune members that they should not look at the problem only within one county. The entire province was in need of mulberry seedlings, and selling mulberry seedlings was also rewarded by the higher authorities. The cadres also told the commune members that it the mulberry seedlings of a commune member family were not sold, the brigade would buy them at 3 fen per plant. In this way, the people's anxiety was calmed. After autumn, the cadres of the brigade bought the mulberry seedlings of each family and uniformly sold the seedlings elsewhere.

Last year, the mulberry seedlings produced by the private plots of Wangcun earned a lot of money. This year, there are more families planting mulberry seedlings. Some members thought that after a few years, the demand for mulberry seedlings would drop, so the income of the private plots of Wangcun would drop. The cadres of Wangcun said: No. They believe regardless of what time, the market will always have a shortage of some products, so as long as we conscientiously study the market situation, the income will increase, and when mulberry seedlings cannot be sold, they will take up other products not commonly produced.

Promotion of Private Plots

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Private Plots Must Be Sufficient and Must Be Planted Well--Eighth Article On Actively Developing Diversification in Farm Villages"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council in the notice on developing diversification in farm villages pointed out that measures must be suited to local circumstances, private plots and fields of feed crops must be appropriately expanded, the area of the two can be as large as 15 percent of the total area of cultivated land of the production team. This is an important policy regulation to mobilize the individual enthusiasm of the commune members and to develop diversification in farm villages in a big way.

Practice proves that private plots can help people solve the deficiency of food grain rations and tide them over during disasters. They have become the bases for commune members to engage in diversification, to develop production of commercial products and to increase the productive value of agriculture. Because commune members manage the plots well, the productive values of private plots in many localities are several times, a dozen times and even several dozen times the productive values of the collective land. The per mu income from private plots of Wangcun Brigade in Yangcheng County has surpassed 500 yuan. Our province has a total area of over 58.12 million mu of cultivated land; if we take out 15 percent of the land for private plots, we will have over 8.82 million mu; if each mu produces an income of 300 yuan, this amounts to over 2.6 billion yuan, equivalent to 68.5 percent of the total productive value of agriculture of the entire province. This is a large income.

Because private plots have such a great potential and can produce such large economic income, cadres of each level should act firmly in accordance with polity and regulations and give commune members private plots. Now, in Luliang and Yanbei prefectures, the area of private plots has reached about 15 percent of the total area of cultivated land, and other regions are taking measures to actively implement this policy. But some comrades still refuse to act. They worry that expanding private plots will affect collective production and the solidarity of the collective economy. This worry is unnecessary. Now, every locality has popularly established the responsibility system of accounting for salary in joint production. This serves to assure that collective production will be managed well. The conflicts between private plots and collective land can be completely solved as long as they are uniformly managed and considered together and rationally arranged.

The cadres must be responsible for planting collective land well, and the cadres are also responsible if private plots are not planted well. The private plots of commune members of Wangcun Brigade could achieve 500 yuan of income per mu because of the efforts of the commune members themselves and of the brigades, which helped to understand the market situation and solve the problems of opportunities and sales on the one hand and on the other hand to solve the problems of fertilizers and water conservancy in the production process. As the income from private plots increased, the cadres also shared in the glory. Therefore, comrades working in our farm villages must all learn the ways of Wangcun Brigade to give commune members private plots without reservation and not give out bad land. After the land is appropriated to the commune members, they must be helped to plant the land well. When the private plot, the private person and trading in the collective market are fitted together, diversification in farm villages will be able to develop greatly and the income of commune members will be able to increase rapidly. Therefore, we must go all the way in developing private plots.

9296
CSO: 4007/595

WAYS OF INCREASING DRYLAND YEILDS DISCUSSED

Taiyuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE [SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 8, Aug 81 pp 5-7

[Article by Zhang Jingyuan [1728 4842 0337], Yang Baoquan [2799 1405 5425], and Wang Tingyan [3769 1694 1750]: "Adoption of Comprehensive Technical Measures To Develop Dryland Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Shanxi Province, located in the mid-reaches of the Yellow River and on the eastern edge of the loess highlands, is an inland semi-arid area. Of the province's almost 60 million mu of cultivated land, three-fourths is drylands. Owing to the limitations of water resources, for the present and for a fairly long time in the foreseeable future, no substantial increase in the irrigated area can be achieved. Drylands will continue to occupy a faitly important position in agricultural production. Establishment of a drylands agriculture guiding mentality, strengthening of research and application of dryland farming and cultivation techniques, and increase in dryland agriculture production levels, are long term strategic measures for hastening the development of agricultural production and for the modernization of agriculture in Shanxi Province.

The key to consistent output increases from dryland agriculture lies in tapping of rainfall, accumulation of soil moisture, reducing evaporation, and the adoption of comprehensive technical measures.

First is mastery over the laws of motion of soil moisture, reliance on cultivation to regulate storage of moisture, and satisfying crop moisture requirements to the maximum extent possible.

Shanxi's natural climatic characteristics determining cyclical laws of seasonal change in the movement of soil moisture. Most important are: (1) The rainy season of July, August, and September during which more than 70 percent of total annual precipitation is concentrated. This is the period of the year when soil moisture is greatly replenished and collected. The copious rainfall of this period not only satisfies the water needs of crops during that time and the expenditure of moisture through normal evaporation, but a substantial amount of water replenishes moisture in lower layers of the soil, and replenishes deep underground water strata. Calculations made from experimental data show that timely raking of fallow wheatfields and cultivating between rows of crops to be harvested in fall can conserve more than 200 milimeters of precipitation, which is to say a saving of 130 cubic meters per mu of cultivated land. (2) During the autumn season of harvesting, plowing, and sowing, as a result of the replenishment provided by precipitation and the conservation of moisture during summer and autumn, the surface layer of soil and the water content of deep layers is generally fairly ample. But, temperatures tend to be high during this time, and the amount of precipitation gradually diminishes; moreover, because the fields are bare following the autumn harvest, loss of moisture is very easy. Attention to soil preparation for autumn cultivation can assure fairly good soil moisture before planting both before and after the new year. (3) In the winter season, temperatures drop, and the cultivated layer freezes. Soil moisture suffers the effects of the temperature difference gradient. Moisture from the lower levels moves upward, and is diffused in a gaseous state in cracks in the frozen layer, and it freezes into ice crystals. With the addition of natural snowfall as well, soil moisture in the surface layer of soil is farily well replenished and collected, becoming the principal reason for early spring running of sap, and the major target for conservation of soil moisture in early spring. (4) With the arrival of spring, temperatures mount once again; the soil thaws; and the period when the sap begins to flow occurs. During this period moisture in the surface of the soil is farily good, and attention to its conservation can provide conditions for the greening up of the wheat and for spring sowing. However, because of the paucity of spring rains and the numerous and strong windstorms, moisture is lost rapidly. An analysis of meteorological data shows the quantity of precipitation during February, March, and April to be only 9.6 percent of total annual precipitation, while the quantity of evaporation is 21 percent of the annual total.

On the basis of the aforestated laws of changes in movement of soil moisture, water collection and moisture conservation work on drylands in Shanxi Province should emphasize summer and autumn plowing and raking, and harrowing in icy conditions in the spring so as to put the rains of summer to use in spring, to collect autumn moisture to stave off spring drought, and to conserve spring soil moisture to relieve drought during spring planting. Shanxi Province already possesses a great amount of successful experience in this regard, and these things are easy to do. By adapting general methods to local situations, being extremely diligent, and persevering without let up, great accomplishments can be made. According to measurements made at Dongguangzhuang Brigade in Wenxi County, use of summer cultivation to use rainfall, so tht "summer rains find use in spring" in the farming of wheatlands, showed a 53 millimeter increase in quantity of water stored in the 0 - 200 millimeter layer of soil as compared with the old farming methods used for wheatlands. Dryland millet fields in the Jinzhuang Brigade of Huguan County were deeply plowed and vigorously turned over in fall to collect moisture, and cultivated for "three moistures" in the spring to conserve soil moisture. During the serious spring drought of 1965, the moisture content of the cultivated layer of soil just before the time of sowing was 4.2 percent higher than in a control field; the sprouting rate was 20 percent higher, and there were very few cases where the seedlings did not come up or where the soil was cracked around seedlings.

Second, continued capital construction of farmlands to increase dryland ability to resist calamities and produce increased yields.

Most of the drylands in Shanxi Province are located in mountain regions, in hilly areas, and in ravines where serious erosion has been a direct reason for soil infertility and drought. It is calculated that the amount of silt annually carried into the Yellow River and the Hai River throughout the province amounts to 460 million tons, equivalent to the erosion of more than 200,000 tons of nitrogen. Consequently, renovation of the soil, construction of terraced fields, preservation of water and soil, and a build up of soil fertility are major measures for winning the initiative in dryland agriculture. Measurements made at Wangjiagou Brigade in Lishi County following construction of terraced fields showed virtual control of erosion on slopes, and the quantity of flow and quantity of silt transported in ravines was reduced by 26 percent and 78 percent respectively.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, a great amount of capital construction work has been done on farmlands in the vast dryland areas of Shanxi Province. Newly built terraced fields and flatlands created by the damming of ravines amounts to almost 10 million mu. More than 2 million mu of saline-alkaline lands have been improved; reservoirs have been built as have cisterns and ponds, and afforestation and the planting of grass has been done to control erosion on an area of erosion. However, in carrying out capital construction of farmlands, there have been problems and mistakes involving formalism, arbitrary uniformity, and of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. In future capital construction of farmlands, there definitely must be an adaptation of general methods to local situations, a striving for results, attention to government policies, and action within the limits of ones capabilities.

Capital construction of farmlands is not just repairing and building, leveling fields and preparing the soil, but also actively nurturing soil fertility. Without gradual increase in soil fertility, any thought of increased yields every season or every year will be unattainable. Experience has shown that in dryland agriculture, the two conditions of water and fertility are mutually restrictive and mutually supportive.

In dryland fields that are fertile and where water collection and soil moisture preservation capabilities are fairly strong, the water utilization rate will also be fairly high. Research data collected by the Water and Soil Preservation Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences during 1974 and 1975 at the Niancun Brigade in Chengcheng County, Shaanxi Province and at the Dafujie Brigade in Heyang County showed consumption of from 270 to 370 milligrams of water on wheatfield plots with yields of from 200 to 300 jin per mu, or a bout 0.8 jin of wheat for every millimeter of precipitation. Production of 400 jin of wheat per mu consumed 340 - 350 millimeters of water, each millimeter of rainfall producing between 1.1 and 1.2 jin of wheat. For the production of between 500 and 600 jin of wheat per mu, water consumption was between 360 and 390 millimeters, or 1.3 to 1.6 jin for every millimeter of precipitation. Yields of 800 jin per mu consumed 450 millimeters of water, or 1.8 jin for every millimeter of rainfall consumed. This shows that the utilization rate of water increases strikingly with increase in soil fertility. Therefore, in undertaking the capital construction of farmland, it is definitely necessary to follow up closely with increasing the fertility of the soil and, in accordance with the situation in each place, to open up fertilizer sources, increase applications of fertilizer, grow green manure, and do rotational cropping so as to improve both the structure and the chemical and physical properties of the soil, using every means possible to increase the organic content of the soil in drylands.

Selection and breeding of crop varieties resistant to drought that produce bumper harvests to meet the environmental conditions of dryland farming.

Because of these different biological properties, different crops and different crop varieties differ greatly in their ability to resist drought or tolerate drought. Gaoliang, millet and broom millet, for example, show strong tolerance of drought during the early stages of their growth, and are suitable for growing in the fairly arid conditions of the spring season. Winter wheat, Hanxuan No 10, was planted at the Xinfeng Brigade in Fenyang County where water was lacking for people and livestock alike, and for the 7 year period from 1973 to 1979, it produced yields averaging more thn 300 jin per mu. It possesses a high resistance to drought and consistent mu per yield characteristics. The problem now is neglect of natural climatic conditions in deciding which crops to plant, giving emphasis solely to the planting of corn for high yields, thereby squeezing out some millet, naked oats, ramie, and such drought tolerant crops. In the breeding of crops, sole emphasis is on selection of high yield varieties tolerant of water and fertilizer to the neglect of superior varieties tolerant of drought and tolerant of infertility that are suited to cultivation on large dryland areas whre the soil is fairly poor. In the case of winter wheat varieties, for example, of the 19 superior winter wheat varieties approved by Shanxi Province, only 5 are dryland varieties, and varieties that can be grown on either wetlands or drylands number only three. This far from meets the needs of production. Therefore, selection of drought-tolerant crops and breeding of bumper crop varieties resistant to drought is also a major measure and an urgent task for dryland agriculture.

Fourth, active launching of experimental research in modern agricultural techniques, and promotion of their use; readjustment and improvement in the environmental conditions of water, fertility, air, and heat to improve dryland yield levels.

Some countries with fairly advanced agriculture use advanced agricultural techniques of reduced cultivation methods, no cultivation methods, spray irrigation, drip irrigation, culturing of crops under plastic sheeting, and use of weed-killers, which have played an active promotional role in agricultural production in areas of severe aridity, and erosion by wind and water. Reports from foreign countries tell of the loss of 2 tons of soil per hectare in growing corn on silty loam on a 9 percent slope using the method of no cultivation, while with ordinary cultivation methods, the soil loss is 20.5 tons. Experimental measurements made by national and provincial water conservancy research units show that use of spray irrigation techniques effects a more than 20 percent saving in water over the ditch irrigation method, and in sandy porous soil the saving may be between 60 and 70 percent. Moreover, spray irrigation places low demands on soil surface flatness; it can increase the humidity in the air, regulate the macroclimate of fields, and effectively prevent damage from hot dry winds and frost freezes. Culturing of plants using plastic sheeting is a new technique that has developed during recent years. Experiments conducted between 1976 and 1980 by the Cotton Institute of the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences have demonstrated that the growing of cotton under plastic sheeting covering the ground can raise soil temperature, reduce the evaporation of water content, improve the physical and chemical character of the soil, promote cotton plant metabolistic functions, and increase yields by about 30 percent.

This shows that by combining the dissemination of traditional dryland farming techniques with active development of experimental research in modern agricultural techniques and their promotion for use, broader avenues and vistas for the development of dryland agriculture will be opened.

Fifth, accelerated afforestation and grass planting to increase the vegetation cover rate and create fine ecological environmental conditions for dryland agriculture.

Looked at in long range terms, agricultural production must possess a fine farmland ecological system. In Shanxi Province, more than 80 percent of the area is mountainous or semi-mountainous. As a result of the successive depredations of war and the ceaseless clearing of land for agriculture, destruction of forest and grass resources has been extremely serious, creating bald hills and barren mountain ranges, soil erosion, the encroachment of windblown sand, and the intensification of drought, wind, hailstone, and flood disasters. Currently the forest cover rate for the province is only 10 percent, and this is distributed extremely unevenly, and a serious ecological imbalance continues to exist.

Large scale afforestation and planting of grass is a major undertaking for the improvement of nature with benefits for the present generation, and creation of prosperity for posterity. It plays a major role in the regulation of the climate, impeding winds and fixing sands, in conserving water and soil, in promoting the normal moisture cycle, in avoiding or ameliorating natural disasters, and in purifying the environment. In terms of dryland agriculture, in particular, in a definite sense the creation of forest is the creation of water and the creation of soil moisture. In 1952, Xia County began the planting of trees in the four besides [beside roads, beside streams, beside fields, and beside houses], creating a forest network on 400,000 mu of cultivated flat land, the afforestation rate increasing from 6 to 25 percent. According to measurements taken by forestry research units, within the forest network control area, wind speeds decreased by 53.3 percent; summer temperatures dropped by 1.4°C; the amount of evaporation decreased by 38 percent; transpiration intensity fell by 18 percent; and relative humidity increased by 11 percent. During the period of hot dry winds, the high heat damage time within the forest network was decreased by 1.4 hours, and the low temperatures damage time was shortened by 5 hours. Wheat output rose by 22 percent.

The growing of pasture grass likewise serves the good purpose of improving the ecological environment. Measurements made at the Tianshui Water and Soil Conservation Experimental Station in Gansu Province show that when alfalfa was grown on slopes, the amount of runoff and the amount of scouring was reduced by 69 and 91 percent respectively as compared with cultivation of the slope. On slopes on which sweet clover was grown, there was a 65 and 69 percent reduction as compared with cultivated slopes, both approaching the performance in retention of forested land. The Shaban Brigade in Hequ Country planted ningtiao [2899 2742] on 8,000 mu of sandy soil, in a 167 square network. Within 3 years the shifting sands were brought under control and 3,000 mu of cultivated land protected.

To summarize the foregoing, afforestation and the planting of grasses are fundamental measures for transforming the ecological environment and creating prosperity throughout the ages. With long range planning, and unflagging perseverance, by the end of this century the province's cover rate can be balanced by more than 20 percent. Ecological environmental conditons will then show remarkable improvement, and fairly rapid development of dryland agriculture will be attained.

9432
CSO: 4007/8

SHANXI

CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO TYPES OF MULTI-EAR CORN EXPLAINED

Taiyuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE in Chinese 7 Jul 81 p 16

[Article By Zhan Qin [6124 0530] and Zhao Yulian [6392 3768 5571], Crop Genetics Institute, Provincial Academy of Sciences: "Research on Several Characteristics of Multi-Ear Corn"]

[Text] There are two kinds of multi-ear corn, several ears on a single stalk and several ears on tillers. Some breeders believe that the breeding of multi-ear corn is a new departure. In order to hasten the breeding process, we began research in 1979 on multi-ear corn, the preliminary results of which are provided below.

1. Relationship between number of tillers from a single corn stalk and number of ears per single stalk. The number of tillers per stalk and the number of ears have a remarkably direct relationship. The greater the number of tillers from a single plant, the greater the number of ears formed. No matter the number of tillers from a single stalk, the number of ears on the main stalk are virtually identical, being from 2.2 to 2.5. Moreover, the number of ears per tiller increases with the number of tillers per stalk, the relative coefficient being $r = 0.96$.

2. Relationship among main stalk and tiller heights, numbers of tillers from the main stalk, and number of ears. Observation data shows that the taller the main stalk as compared with tillers, the fewer the number of tillers on a single stalk, and the fewer the number of ears on a single stalk. It was also observed that when the height of the main cornstalk and the average height of tillers was generally the same or even a little lower than the tillers, the greater the number of tillers from a single stalk, the greater the average number of ears. This is a major indicator of corn that tillers to form multiple ears.

3. Relationship between number of ears per stalk on multiple ear corn and the number of tassel branches. Analysis of the results of 2 years of observations shows that the greater the number of ears formed on a single stalk of multi-ear corn, the greater the number of branches of tassels. If a single stalk forms 1 ear, the number of branches of the tassel is 12 to 14, for an average 13.2. When a single stalk forms 2 ears, the number of tassel branches is 14.9 to 17, for an average 15.6. When a single stalk forms 3 to 5 ears, the tassel branches number 16 to 19, for an average 17.1. The number of tassel branches on corn that produces multiple ears through tillering also increases as tillering increases.

4. Relationship between number of ears per individual stalk and height of ear location. The number of ears per individual corn stalk form a negative relationship with the height of the ear position. The greater the number of ears on a single stalk, the lower the position on the stalk of the ear in the lowest position. This pattern may be related to strength or weakness of an apical heterosis in corn.

5. Relationship between earliness of silk formation by ears on the same stalk of multi-ear corn and ear characteristics. The nearer the silk formation period by ears on the same stalk of multi-ear corn, the more the spikes formed per stalk, the longer the ears, the thicker the ears, and the less the variation in weight of grains from the ears. If the average difference in length between ears one and two that put forth silk at the same time is only 1.67 millimeters, the average difference in weight of grains from the ears is 21 grams. Ears that put out silk a day apart with an average difference in ear length of 4.6 millimeters have an average difference in weight of grains from the ears of 44.9 grams. This is a major indicative characteristic in the selection of single stalk multi-ear corn.

9432
CSO: 4007/8

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PRODUCES NEW WATER CONSERVANCY METHODS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Lu Maochun [4151 5399 2504]: "Our Province's Water Conservancy System Realizes a Number of Scientific Research Achievements"]

[Text] Since the national science conference, our province's water conservancy system has realized a number of new achievements in scientific research.

The hydraulic filling technique is a new achievement completed in coordination by concerned units of Shaanxi and Shanxi provinces. It has shown its superiority in construction of farmland water conservancy and water and soil retention in our province. For example, compared to the rolling and compacting method in building reservoirs and dams, this method eliminates the four procedures of loading earth, shipping earth, unloading earth and rolling and compacting, increasing work efficiency three to six times, and it has been popularized in over 50 counties (cities), over 300 communes and over 2,500 brigades in our province. The experiments in the well sinking techniques of using wind in place of water and drilling wells without the use of water have been popularized and used in the counties of Yuci, Pingding, Yuanping, Pinglu, and they have been welcomed by the masses in the mountain regions. The movable thin walled aluminum tubes and quick joints of the sprinkler irrigation system successfully developed by our province are lightweight, convenient to move about, convenient to dismantle and assemble, rust proof, their useful life is long, and they form a sprinkler irrigation system that has a future for development. The new technique of compound nylon coating and the test manufacturing of underground mortar tubes all have a high utility value. Liangziguan and other regions have successfully cultivated the African carp on a trial basis. This has opened up a new way for developing our province's fishery production by fully utilizing surplus heat from factories and hot spring water.

9296
CSO: 4007/596

TAIYUAN SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPS SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Liu Mengyan [0491 1125 3601]: "Suiting Measures to Local Circumstances in Developing Water Conservancy Construction--The Results of Development of Sprinkler Irrigation in Taiyuan City Are Remarkable"]

[Text] Taiyuan city suited measures to local circumstances in developing water conservancy construction, and over 3 years it developed 60,000 mu of sprinkler irrigation.

Sprinkler irrigation is an advanced water conservancy technique. In 1978, the Taiyuan city committee summarized the past experience and lesson of sprinkler irrigation and decided to concentrate forces to do the easy and then the difficult tasks and followed the guideline of constructing irrigation systems over expanses to develop sprinkler irrigation in hilly and mountain regions in a big way. In April of that year, a test site of 1,000 mu of sprinkler irrigation was established at the Wangjiafeng Brigade of Haozhuan Commune in the southern suburb first and it was later gradually popularized. In 1979, the whole city developed 30,000 mu of sprinkler irrigation. Sprinkler irrigation stimulated large scale increases in yield and encouraged the masses in the mountain regions to build water conservancy projects. Up to the present, the whole city has developed a total of 105 localities for sprinkler irrigation covering 60,000 mu.

The results of developing sprinkler irrigation in Taiyuan city is remarkable. The work has been praised by the Water Conservancy Ministry, and 13 provinces and cities throughout the nation have sent delegates to inspect the work. The investment per mu was 150 yuan, lower than the national average of 280 yuan. The increased yield due to sprinkler irrigation was over 40 percent in the hilly and mountain regions and over 30 percent in the plains.

9296
CSO: 4007/596

TAIYUAN AREA HAS BUMPER HARVEST OF WHEAT

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Sha Zequan [3097 3419 3123]: "Good Policy, People Work Hard, Reliance on Science, Weather Helps Out--Taiyuan City's Wheat Production Increases By More Than 30 Percent"]

[Text] This year, Taiyuan city produced a bumper harvest of wheat. The total yield of the 263,000 mu of wheat throughout the city (the area was 7 percent less than that of last year) reached 95.54 million jin, an increase of 36 percent.

The main reasons for Taiyuan city's bumper harvest of wheat were: good policy, the people worked hard, reliance on science, and the weather helped out. Since last year, communes and brigades in each county and brigade further implemented the various economic policies of the party, especially in strengthening and perfecting the various forms of production responsibility system, and the enthusiasm of the commune members in production was mobilized. At the same time, each county and ward placed a lot of emphasis on scientific planting of wheat, each level established plans for wheat production techniques, and trained technical personnel and advanced production techniques, and trained technical personnel and advanced production techniques were popularized. Although the Taiyuan area had less rain this year, the rainfall was timely and this created favorable conditions for wheat to produce increased yields. After the bumper harvest, the broad ranks of commune members enthusiastically submitted wheat for sale to the state, and the whole city's procurement task was completed early and with a surplus.

9296
CSO: 4007/596

SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION OF WHEAT PROVIDES INCREASED YIELDS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Du Taishan [2629 1132 1472]: "Our Province Realizes Achievements in Scientific Research in 'Three Izations' of Wheat"]

[Text] The provincial scientific committee has conscientiously implemented the guideline on combining scientific research and production and has realized welcome achievements in the study of the cultivation techniques of standardization, localization and establishing indicators for wheat.

In the past, most scientific and technical achievements in agriculture were in breeding; the techniques of cultivation were still a very weak link. Because superior varieties and superior methods were not matched, in production, frequently the yield was high but the cost was also high and low yields were also accompanied by high costs. To change this situation, the provincial scientific committee has organized concerned units since the winter of 1979 to study the coordination of the "three izations" of wheat in the Yuncheng wheat region. The three major patterns of panicle differentiation, tillering and panicle formation and filling of seed grains of the major varieties of wheat of that region, the physiological and ecological indicators of wheat at different levels of yield, indicators for management of seedlings by observation and indicators of the cost structure were systematically studied, and demonstration of cultivation by the "three izations" of wheat was conducted. According to statistics, the average per mu yield of the 164,600 mu of wheat cultivated by the techniques of the "three izations" popularized was 442 jin, an increase of about 20 jin over previous yields.

9296
CSO: 4007/596

NOTICE ISSUED ON DEVELOPING DIVERSIFICATION IN RURAL AREAS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 8 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Zhejiang Province Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government Recently Issued a Notice and Made 10 Proposals Concerning the Problems of Developing Diversification in Farm Villages. The Notice Asks the Party Committee and the Government at Each Level to Include the Development of Diversification in Farm Villages as an Important Task in the Daily Schedule and Concretely Strengthen Leadership. Each Department Must Support Diversification in Farm Villages in a Big Way. All Unreasonable Restrictions and Bad Workstyles That Hinder the Development of Diversification Should Be Corrected With Determination."]

[Text] The Zhejiang Province Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the provincial people's government recently issued a notice concerning several problems in the development of diversification in farm villages and made 10 proposals concerning the State Council's directive on actively developing diversification in farm villages.

The notice said that since March of this year, when the Central Committee issued this document, the party organization and government at each level throughout the entire province have organized cadres and masses to conscientiously learn it and have begun investigation and study, summarized experience, established plans, carried out forceful measures, and promoted the development of diversification in farm villages. While each locality implemented the document of the Central Committee, some questions were also brought out, including questions about understanding and policy which need to be answered and given a ruling. For this, the provincial committee and the provincial government called upon the responsible persons of the departments of agriculture, industry, planning, commerce, supply and marketing, finance, banking and commodity prices to discuss several major questions and present their opinions.

I. Developing diversification is a strategic measure in making the farm village economy prosper. We must exert more big efforts in this regard.

Practice proves that to strengthen and develop the collective economy and to make the farmers become rich as quickly as possible, we must carry out diversification and comprehensive development. In 1980, the entire province had an average of 590 brigades with an average per capita collective distributed income of over 300 yuan. In these brigades, only 21 percent engaged mainly in the production of food grains, and most were in places where the average per capita area of cultivated land was large and the unit area yield was high. The remaining 79 percent of the brigades became rich by relying on the development of economic crops, specialty products of the mountains and forests, fishery production and commune and brigade enterprises and such diversified undertakings. In Zhejiang, if our eyes are fixed on the limited food grain fields and if we do not open up other ways to develop diversification, it will not be possible for the farm villages to become rich.

In recent years, especially since the Third Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party, each locality throughout the province has conscientiously implemented various economic policies, food grain production and diversification have mutually promoted each other, and they have developed prosperously. A comparison of 1980 and 1976 shows that the total production value of agriculture increased 46.2 percent, the production value of food grains increased 20.9 percent, and the production value of diversification increased 64.1 percent. At present, the ratio of production values of food grains and diversification is 40 percent to 60 percent. If we add the production value of the commune and brigade enterprises, the proportion of diversification is even greater. The development of diversification has gradually made the internal economic structure of agriculture more rational and has also promoted the development of light textile industry, improved the supply of commercial products in towns and villages and supported foreign trade exports. But because of the "leftist" influence which lasted for a long period, many comrades still have not completely eliminated their old ideological frame of mind, the hindrance to the development of diversification has not been completely eliminated, and the hands and feet have not been completely freed. There are still many items for production in the plains, the mountain regions and along the coast which can be developed but have not been developed. There are large areas of mountain land, hilly regions, water surfaces, coastal land, and banks of rivers which have not been fully developed and utilized. The amount of production of many traditional specialty products has not reached the best level in history. A large amount of surplus labor in farm villages has not found appropriate outlet. We must use the spirit of the documents of the Central Committee to further unify the understanding of the cadres and the masses, and to further grasp diversification with the same enthusiasm as food grain production is grasped.

II. Liberate ideology, open up thinking, overcome the narrow viewpoint of "singular business," establish the viewpoints of macroagriculture and macroscopic food grains, carry out overall development of the farm village economy.

For a long time, unilateral tendencies and subjectivism existed in our guidance of agricultural production. We frequently believed that grasping agriculture was grasping food grains, that grasping food grains was grasping paddy rice, that grasping forestry was grasping China fir, that grasping livestock production was grasping hog raising, neglecting and even squeezing out diversification, causing the internal ratios of agriculture to become unbalanced. The facts of world agricultural developments and our own practice both prove that the traditional concepts of agriculture and food grains no longer conform to the new situation. The planting industry is mainly involved with agriculture, but it cannot be limited to planting food grains, and food grains cannot be limited to paddy rice and wheat. All kinds of miscellaneous grains, beans, edible oils, sugar, meats, dairy products, aquatic products, melons and fruits, vegetables, and edible fungi should be considered "food grains." The raising industry is an important component of the agricultural economy--not only hogs, cattle and sheep, but also rabbits, fowl, bees, shrimps, crabs, shells, algae. All birds, animals, insects, and fish that have economic value belong to the raising industry.

Overall development of the farm village economy requires that we open up our views. We must not only quickly revive and develop the various traditional production items, but we must also continuously open up new areas of production. We must continue to hold tightly to food grain production and we must utilize the mountains and the seas in a big way. We must develop the planting industry and the raising industry, and we must also actively develop various processing industries, mining, construction, transportation, energy (including small hydroelectric power, small coal kilns, methane gas, solar energy), and feed processing according to plan. We must especially develop weaving and embroidery and similar labor-intensive professions actively. We must develop agriculture, industry and sideline industry, and we must also actively develop repairs of various machinery and electrical equipment, house repairs, sewing, barber shops, bath houses, photography, hotels, restaurants, tea houses, wine shops, hospitals, sports, food markets, movie houses and theaters, and other commercial enterprises and service professions that serve the farm villages and towns. In general, only by opening up the ways for production to let each person practice his skill, utilize all land, develop the full use of each object, and allow merchandise to flow freely, can the opportunities for employment be expanded, the production of commercial products be developed, and the town and village economy become active.

III. Develop the advantages and avoid the shortcomings, develop superiority, suit measures to local circumstances, establish plans for developing diversification.

Because the resources and conditions of each locality are different, because more diversification involves commercial production and is influenced greatly by pricing patterns, in order to strengthen planning and avoid acting blindly, each city, county, commune and brigade must start out from the actual situation to establish plans for the development of diversification, propose the direction for development, and establish the goals, demands and measures that can actually be carried out. In establishing plans for the development of diversification, the following points must be grasped:

1. We must completely and correctly implement the production guideline "never give up food grain production, actively develop diversification." Food grain production is the basis of the national economy and it is also the basis of developing diversification. We must assure that the total yield of food grains increases steadily. Developing diversification requires fully utilizing mountain land, hilly regions, beaches, water surfaces, and food grains must never be squeezed out. Whether in food grains or economic crops, increasing the unit area yields must be emphasized in order to increase the economic results.

2. Surveys of agricultural resources must be strengthened. The party committee and the government at each level organize forces to gradually understand the various resources of the locality so that overall, unified arrangements and rational distribution can be carried out in accordance with the natural resources and the socio-economic conditions of the locality so that the best plan can be proposed for fully developing and utilizing the resources. Each locality, county, commune and brigade must emphasize the development of its own superiority, clearly determine the key projects for development and grasp well several backbone projects and products with a big impact.

3. Economic information and market forecasts must be emphasized. The departments of planning, commerce, supply and marketing, foreign trade and commune and brigade business administration at each level must constantly understand the activities and the needs of domestic and foreign markets and must report to the production units in time so that the principle of using sales to determine production can be followed, so that they can identify those items which can be greatly developed and those items which should be placed under controlled development or whose development should be ended. A lot of attention should also be paid to the quality of the products of diversification, and in particular, famous specialty products must be revived and developed to increase competitive ability.

IV. In leading agricultural production, the two links of strengthening the production responsibility system and developing diversification must be grasped well. In developing diversification, the enthusiasm of both the collective and the individual must be developed.

The two aspects of strengthening the agricultural production responsibility system and developing diversification are closely connected and cannot be separated. Establishing the responsibility system and making it sound must start out from and be based upon developing production. Especially in establishing specialized contracts and the responsibility system of linking wages to production, more ways for production must be widely opened up and diversification must be developed to benefit division of labor and of professions. If the responsibility system is established in isolation and separated from production, then it will not be done well. The development of diversification must be assured by the establishment of various forms of responsibility system. Diversification cannot be developed without appropriate division of labor and of profession and a strict responsibility system, or by "laying back in a big way" and "eating from the big pot."

Diversification involves many aspects, each with its own characteristics, and it has a strong technical nature, so there must be versatility and diversity in determining the form of responsibility system. The general principle is that the enthusiasm of the collective and individual must be developed. That which is suitable for collective and unified management should be collectively managed. That which is suitable for individual and scattered management should be left to individual management.

In developing collective diversification, emphasis should be placed on the production teams in order to fully mobilize their enthusiasm. Items suitable for collective management should mainly be carried out by the production teams. When a production team is unable to manage it alone, production teams can join together to carry it out or the commune and the production team can join to carry it out, or other forms of joint management can be implemented. Business management of mountain forests, expanses of mulberry, tea and oranges and such economic crops now under collective management, gross specialty products and commune and brigade enterprises should be further carried out well through the establishment and making sound of all forms of joint production responsibility system. They must not be broken up at will and distributed to families. Various forms of specialized teams, specialized units, specialized workers must be organized according to the different items of production to be separately contracted to the unit, to the laborer and to the family under the prerequisite of unified management.

While developing collective diversification, individual commune members must be encouraged and supported to develop diversification. As long as the national policy and laws are obeyed, individual commune members should be allowed to work freely. The more proper income from diversification and family sidelines the better, and it should not be limited. All unreasonable prohibitions should be abolished with determination.

The documents of the Central Committee stipulate that localities not contracting production to families can appropriately expand private plots, feeding grounds and zoning of private mountains by suiting measures to local circumstances. The provincial committee and the provincial government believe that the number of private plots and feeding grounds should be suited to the local circumstances. We cannot ask that the tasks of procurement and assigned purchases of food grains and other agricultural products be lessened because of expansion of private plots and feeding grounds and thus reduce agricultural taxes. The actual method should be established by each county according to the actual situation. Waste mountains, water surfaces, beach land and miscellaneous side lots must be uniformly arranged and rationally used. Some can be zoned for individual commune members or managed in partnership.

Under the prerequisite of not destroying natural resources and not destroying the benefits of the collective, individual commune members or partnerships should be actively encouraged and supported to manage raising, collecting, weaving, handicraft, transportation and marketing and services, etc. The various productive professions managed by individuals or partnerships must hang on to the collective economy and submit to the collective a definite amount for public savings. They must not undermine the original commune and brigade enterprises. The communes and brigades and concerned departments must strengthen leadership and management. The individual or partnership enterprises must also be approved by the industrial and commercial administrative and management departments. In the broad number of farm villages, especially in suburban areas and surrounding large and medium-sized plants and mines, key families raising fowl and domesticated animals must be actively developed to provide more sideline foodstuffs. In some new sericulture regions, commune member families must be encouraged to actively cultivate mulberry trees and raise silkworms.

The labor force in the farm village must first assure the needs of collective production. Surplus labor can specialize in managing family sidelines. Surplus labor must also be organized according to plan, and in particular, skilled workers with specialized technical skills should be encouraged to establish businesses. In assigning labor out, contracts must be signed with the collective on shouldering a definite economic task.

Commune members have complete authority over the products of family sidelines except the part which must be sold to the state by regulation. No other unit or individual can interfere. Concerned departments must enthusiastically guide commune members in developing family sidelines and should provide capital, material and technical support.

V. Recruitment of talent should be opened up according to the needs of developing diversification, recruitment should not be formalized, and the talented and capable should be selected.

To change natural resources into social wealth can be realized only by grasping the labor of persons with a definite skill. Therefore, discovering and rationally utilizing talent are very important. In this sense, without talent, there will not be any business, there will not be any wealth. If attention is not given to the discovery and utilization of talent, then no matter how good or how many natural resources there are, they cannot develop their proper function.

The farm villages in Zhejiang have a rich labor force and there are many talents. "In all of the 360 professions, each profession has its most skillful," and "in the east, south, west and north, there are capable people everywhere." We must determine to change the mistaken ways of "the theory of the unique importance of class origin" and "seizing upon mistakes and shortcomings." We should widely discover and daringly use every kind of talent with a skill to serve the development of diversification and to serve the prosperity of the socialist economy. Those with various specialized talents must first be respected and we must frequently ask for their advice and encourage them to contribute plans and thoughts toward the development of diversification. Second, we must utilize them freely and fully develop their backbone service in business and technology. Those who have both moral standing and talent should be promoted to leading positions in various businesses. Third, a reasonable economic wage must be established according to the standards of their business and technical skills and contributions. The salary for their labor should be higher than the equivalent agricultural labor force. In this way, their enthusiasm can be mobilized and people will be encouraged to learn a skill.

We must develop the function of presently available specialized talent and we must also actively train new specialized talent. At present we have some highly talented people, but they have no successors. We must encourage old teachers to actively take in apprentices in order to teach them their art so that these techniques can be passed on generation after generation.

VI. Various commercial products bases should be built according to plan and various forms of economic joint ventures must be organized.

The departments of agriculture, industry, commerce, supply and marketing and foreign trade, and industrial and mining enterprises must actively join with communes and brigades to carry out important measures to establish raw materials bases and commercial products production bases, and they must also encourage the marketing regions and the production regions to jointly establish commercial products bases. They must also strengthen the economic relationship between industry and agriculture, between agriculture and commerce and between production and marketing, promote various types of economic alliance, improve the results of business, provide more industrial raw materials, increase foreign trade and export products, and improve the supply to towns, villages and cities so that diversification can be developed more according to plan.

Developing commercial products bases requires rational distribution and unified and overall arrangement under the unified leadership of the people's government at each level. The scale of the bases can be large or small and they must not be forced to be uniform. Each concerned department and unit of the province, locality, city and county must separately select appropriate communes and brigades, according to their own needs, to jointly establish construction pland for the bases. The principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit must be followed. The departments and units should provide capital and materials to the communes and brigades which are responsible for production and management. The products of these newly established bases should be under the control of those who manage the bases and not under that of the departments and units to which they are returned. The actual method of distribution should be decided by negotiation between the two sides of the bases: the products can be proportionally divided, they can be completely sold to the investing department and unit, they can also be handed to one party of the joint venture for processing and the profits can be returned or the profits can be proportionally divided. The two parties of the bases should sign contracts to jointly shoulder the economic responsibilities and the contracts should be validated by the local industrial and commercial administrative departments. The people's government should be resonsible for supervision so that the contracts are legally protected.

The construction of the commercial products bases should be carried out mainly through self-reliance. The state can give necessary support. The manpower, material power and financial power of every aspect must be mobilized and organized to build the various types of commercial products bases well. The province can decide to provide a portion of the capital for production assistance as funds for building commercial products bases and as working capital. The departments of agriculture, industry, commerce, foreign trade, supply and marketing and concerned plants and mines can also provide a portion of the capital to support production. A portion of the mobile funds of each locality, city and county must also be arranged for use in the construction of the bases for diversification.

VII. The channels of flow of products must be opened up and exchange of products must be expanded to further enliven the economy.

The commercial departments must shift their basis to helping the farmers develop diversification. First they must give support to increasing the production of commercial products, then they should actively do the work of procurement and marketing well. In the procurement and marketing of agricultural sideline products, they must be made active, they cannot all wither away, channels must be opened up, obstacles must not be put in the way.

In determining the procurement tasks of agricultural sideline products, "more relaxation is better than tighter control." The economic benefits of the state, the collective and the farmer must all be considered to rationally determine the proportion of procurement and the amount left for the farmers. Since last year, our province has implemented established base amounts for procurement for several years without change covering over 10 types of first and second category agricultural sideline products of tea and silkworm cocoons. Surplus production is proportionally left for the farmers and surplus procurement is rewarded. The results have been good, and implementation of these policies must be continued and kept stable. The communes and brigades and the farmers must be educated to assure that the tasks of uniform procurement and assigned procurement stipulated by the state and the tasks of submitting products for sale to higher authorities as stipulated in the contracts are completed, and the needs of industry and the city people must be actively supported. Under the prerequisite of assuring the completion of the state's procurement tasks, the production units and the farmers have the right to handle the remaining first and second category products on their own (cotton and cotton which includes short cotton velvet is excepted). Processing enterprises for agricultural sideline products can be developed according to plan or the products can be sold on their own. When these products are shipped for marketing, the returned products management department must not hinder their shipment, must issue shipment certificates and should not charge exhorbitant processing fees. Transport departments must actively arrange for shipment. For third category agricultural sideline products, generally procurement tasks are not assigned to production units. The few varieties of products approved by the provincial government can be divided into a base amount for assigned procurement in key production regions by negotiation between the business department and the production units and by signing contracts, and the rest can be freely procured for marketing. Fiber and starch products from nondomesticated plants and wild life should be actively procured by the concerned business departments, marketed and utilized to change the situation of "yelling for more when there is a shortage and not wanting any when there is plenty." Some products which are not procured by the business departments should be given to the production units and the farmers for sale by themselves.

In the flow of products, the method of allowing a varied composition and many channels should be implemented. Besides sales by concerned departments of the state, as long as national policies, laws and regulations are not violated, the production units and farmers should be allowed to sell them on their own. Communes and brigades can organize joint sales, the products can be commissioned to commercial supply and marketing departments for sale, or small businesses and individual sales persons should be allowed to ship and sell the products. The production units can open showrooms and sales departments in nearby towns to sell the products or the products can be placed under comprehensive businesses of joint agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises, etc, thus breaking the monopoly frame of mind. All units selling agricultural sideline products should implement the principle of selling more for less profit, advocate direct contact between production and marketing, reduce intermediary links, increase the economic benefits of the producers, and reduce intermediary links, increase the economic benefits of the producers, and reduce the economic burden of the consumers.

Combined procurement and marketing contracts should be actively popularized so as to organically combine the procurement of agricultural sideline products with the supply of industrial products and production data and to coordinate the autonomy of the production teams, the initiative of the farmers and the demands of the state's economic plans.

While enlivening the flow of commercial products, we must strengthen market management so that the market will be lively but not chaotic. Before completion of the task of submitting for sale the first and second category products assigned for unified procurement by the state, the production units must not put the products on the market at will. Besides the returned products management departments, no other department or unit can go to the producing region to make direct procurement. Illegal activities of opportunism, disguised procurement of products, raising prices and interfering with the market must be strictly dealt with. The leader must attacked and punished by law.

VIII. Some necessary measures in tax collection, credit and loans and prices must be carried out to promote the development of diversification.

Tax collection in farm villages should follow concerned regulations issued by the State Council and combined with the actual situation of our province and should be within our province's authority. Recently, the provincial tax department has relaxed tax collection policies for certain items. For example, small hydroelectric power plants and small coal kilns operated by communes are exempt from industrial and business taxes and industrial and commercial income taxes. Besides such products as tobacco, wine, sugar, cotton yarn, watches and incinerated [sic] products which have a high tax rate as produced by the commune and brigade enterprises, production of other products which are stipulated as difficult to be taxed can be exempt from industrial and commercial taxation, or industrial and commercial taxes on such production can be reduced for specific periods after it is reported to the regional administrative offices (municipal people's government) for review and approval. Taxation of newly established commune and brigade enterprises earning more profits which are the carrying poles of industrial and commercial income tax collection can be relaxed by increasing the taxable profit from over 50,000 yuan to over 100,000 yuan, etc. These regulations promote the development of diversification. Each locality must conscientiously implement them. Production units should actively complete the state's task of tax collection.

Credit and loans in farm villages must continue to actively support the development of diversification. Credit and loans to commune and brigade enterprises should differentiate between different situations and should be guided according to separate classifications and the superior applicants should be selected to be given support. Besides doing the work of providing loans to presently existing commune and brigade enterprises as working capital, assistance should also be given in the form of loans for capital construction and equipment of newly established enterprises that have good conditions and that are located in areas where there are fewer commune and brigade enterprises at present. Commune members who have difficulty obtaining capital to develop family sidelines should also be given loans under all possibilities.

Prices must be kept stable. Under this prerequisite, and with a view to benefiting production and enlivening the economy, the prices of some products should not be overcontrolled. The fixed supplies of agricultural sideline products to cities must have stable prices. Products not included in the fixed supplies should be allowed to have a floating price. The portion of first and second category agricultural sideline products uniformly procured and procured on assignment must strictly adhere to the prices established by the state. The portion of surplus production distributed proportionally and left for the production teams can have a more flexible price. The prices of third cateogry agricultural sideline products should be even more versatile. Prices of extra products sold by the production units and farmers outside the province according to regulations or extra products for negotiated exchange can be established by negotiation by the two parties, and concerned departments should not interfere.

IV. Scientific research and technical popularization of diversification should be strengthened, unit area yield and economic results should be increased.

Development of diversification also depends on policy and science. Scientific research on superior varieties, cultivation techniques, raising techniques, animal and plant protection and product processing must be actively developed, and the scientific research results must be popularized and applied in production in time. At present, the following few aspects must be brought out and grasped well:

1. We must establish a system for the propagation and popularization of superior varieties, actively improve regional varieties, and introduce some superior varieties according to plan so that products of diversification can achieve a high quality and high yields.

2. We must grasp the feed for domesticated fowl, fish and shrimp as a big task, actively sutdy how to utilize the sideline products of agriculture, livestock production and fishery and wild grown resources, develop compound and mixed feeds and additives, and actively popularize presently existing successful experience in this regard to expand the source of feed and improve efficiency of feed.

3. We must fully develop the function of the presently available agricultural and scientific and technical personnel, use many ways to train various kinds of technical personnel, exert efforts to cultivate a scientific and technical team in diversification, popularize scientific knowledge, and strengthen technical guidance in diversification.

4. We must "invite and send out" and hold agricultural labor model meetings, organize technical teaching delegations to travel to places and provide guidance and to popularize advanced experience.

X. Strengthen leadership, improve the workstyle to adapt to the new situation of the prosperous development of diversification.

The documents of the Central Committee pointed out that the management method to improve the collective economy in farm villages, readjustment of the internal production structure of agriculture, establishment of an agricultural economic system of comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and commerce are all questions of strategic significance in the building of our nation's economy. They are all new questions facing the entire party. The party committee and government at each level must include the development of diversification in farm villages as important business of the daily scheduled, leadership must be concretely strengthened, the new situation must be continuously studied, new problems must be solved and new experience must be accumulated. Each department must regard the task of supporting farm villages to develop diversification as its own important task. Procurement of commercial products, supply of materials, traffic and transportation, finances and tax collection, bank credit and loans, scientific technology, planning and compilation of statistics must all adapt to the new situation emerging after the farm villages establish the production responsibility system and launch diversification. They must all obey and serve the development of production and adapt to and promote the development of production. All unreasonable frames of minds and bad workstyles that hinder the development of diversification should be corrected with determination. The concerned departments at the provincial level must all establish concrete methods and measures in accordance with the spirit of this notice and assign the measures to subordinate units for execution.

9296
CSO: 4007/580

ALL-TIME RECORD RICE YIELDS REPORTED FOR SHAOXING CITY

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Correspondent Pan Jialin [3382 1467 2651]: "Early Rice Crop Per Unit Yields and Total Output Exceed All-time Highs in Shaoxing City; Specialized Contracting Shows Results; Production in All Industries Takes Off"]

[Text] This year's early rice crop in the rural villages around Shaoxing has yielded an unprecedentedly bumper harvest, both total output and per mu yields exceeding the maximum year of 1979. Diversification has also seen remarkable development. On a visit to a portion of communes and production brigades, the correspondent observed a joyous scene of bumper harvests and heard praise from the people for specialized contracting in a system of responsibility whereby remuneration is linked to output.

According to data provided by the Shaoxing Municipal Farm Committee, early rice crop output for the city this year exceeded the all-time high. Yields were around 900 jin per mu, about 40 jin more than in 1979. Consequently, despite a reduction of more than 7,000 mu in the early rice growing area, total output still rose by more than 17 million jin over 1979, for the highest record since the founding of the People's Republic. One outstanding characteristic of the early rice crop in this city this year was the overall balance of high yields. A large number of production teams that had formerly been fairly laggard in production showed some improvement in their early rice crop production this year, with outputs approaching or catching up with those of advanced theams.

While winning large bumper harvests from the early rice crop, this city's diversification also showed surpassing development. In the tea industry, in particular, as of the present time output has already exceeded last year's total output by more than 18,000 dan. Great increases also took place in diversified growing of jasmine flowers, long haired rabbits, and mushrooms.

Establishment and improvements in the system of responsibility whereby remuneration is linked to output in special contracting, as well as the further implementation in recent years of various economic policies, have provided the motive force in promoting development of production in all industries in Shaoxing. Of special importance has been specialized contracting with the workforce divided into teams, some of less than 10 people and most of more than 10, with remuneration linked to output, convenience in management, direct benefits, and utmost efforts to produce. Xie Desheng [6200 1795 0524], secretary of the Gaobu District Party Committee, told me that 100 dan per mu of nightsoil had to be collected for the early rice crop, but this amount had not been collected for heaven knows how many years, despite exhortations. This year, however, 118 dan per mu was collected. Year after year no transplanting of the early rice crop after May had also been called for, but this year transplanting was substantially completed throughout the district by 25 May. Because all the major production links had been firmly taken in hand, and with the help of the heavens, the early rice crop moved along smoothly to a bumper harvest.

9432
CSO: 4007/7

ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

EARLY RICE PROCUREMENT--By 5 September Zhejiang had already surpassed state procurement tasks for early season rice this year. The more than 3.73 billion jin of grain in storage is an increase of more than 1.22 billion jin over that in storage for the corresponding period in 1980. At present the work of storing grain in the major grain producing areas such as Hangzhou, Jiaxing, and Huzhou is still going forward. The output of early rice from more than 16 million mu in Zhejiang this year increased 350 million jin over last year. This year the early rice that the Zhejiang farmers sold to the state consisted of grains that generally were ploump, of a golden yellow color, and of a high quality that has not been approached for many years. Because the moisture content of a considerable portion of the grain throughout the province was low, the grain-set rate was high. The quality of this grain was greatly superior to the state-set standards; therefore, the state paid premium prices for it. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 81 p 1]

PREFECTURE RICE PRODUCTION--The early rice output of Ningbo Prefecture in Zhejiang exceeded 1.37 billion jin in 1981, 170 million jin more than that in 1980. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Oct 81]

CSO: 4007/33

END

END OF FICHE

DATE FILMED

27 Oct 1981

DD